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THE GREAT REBELLION.

The Rebels Near Washington Still Quiet.

The Main Body Believed to be at Manassas.

Return of Gen. Wool to Fortress Monroe.

Doubts About His Going to St. Louis.

The Rebels Again Threatening Newport's News.

IMPORTANT FROM HATTERAS INLET

The Propeller Fanny Captured by the Rebels.

They take Twenty-five Prisoners and a Cargo of Commissary Stores.

Mysterious Movements of the Rebels in Missouri.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 5.

It is the old story across the river to-day. There has been no skirmishing, nor picket firing on the advanced lines. This morning it was discovered that the rebels had an encampment of one or two regiments some seven miles north of Munson's Hill. Their pickets from this camp extend nearly to Falls Church, but evidence continues to be received that the main portion of the army is at Manassas. A rebel flag could be seen to-day with a glass from Munson's Hill.

THE LOSS OF THE PROPELLER FANNY.

The Navy Department has official advices confirmatory of the small victory of the rebels at Hatteras Inlet.

The *Pawnee* arrived this afternoon at Alexandria, from Hatteras Inlet, but reports nothing of interest in addition to what is already known to the public.

ARRIVAL OF THE HARRIET LANE.

The *Harriet Lane* arrived at our Navy Yard to-day. She passed up the Potomac unmolested and reports that quite a number of vessels are coming up, laden with stores, &c. There was no evidence of any batteries except at Aquia Creek.

SUBSCRIBERS TO THE POPULAR LOAN.

The Treasury Clerks have reached the date of the 7th of September only in filling the orders of subscribers to the 7 3-10 Loan. The Department labors night and day in distributing these notes. One million per day is sent to New-York.

WARM WEATHER.

To-day has been excessively warm, the thermometer standing at 75 in the shade.

TEAMSTERS AND HORSES.

The Quartermaster's Department has advertised to-day for five hundred teamsters.

Gen. McCLELLAN has issued orders that teamsters must be more humane to their horses.

GEN. WOOL GONE TO FORTRESS MONROE.

Gen. WOOL has been in consultation with the President and Cabinet, and it appears to be doubtful whether he is to go to St. Louis or not. He reports our troops at Fortress Monroe to be in an effective condition, in usual good health, and eager for an opportunity to meet the enemy. He left at 2 o'clock to-day for Fortress Monroe to continue his command. He is in good health.

INSPECTION BY GEN. MCCLELLAN.

Gen. McCLELLAN inspected, to-day, a portion of his command on the other side of the river.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL STRONG.

Brig.-Gen. STRONG arrived in town last night. He will probably be assigned to the Department of the West.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

The Commissioners, on the part of the United States, to the Great Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations at London for 1862, have been called to meet in this city, on Monday, the 15th inst.

WHAT NEW-YORK CAN DO.

At the request of Hon. AUGUSTUS FRANK, Member of Congress, of New-York, the Superintendent of the Census Bureau has prepared a statement of the white male population of the several counties of that State between the ages of fourteen and forty-five, and the proportion required from each county to furnish the quota of 100,000 men. The Superintendent says the State presents an effective arm-bearing population of 766,344, about one-half that of all the States south of Mason & Dixon's line, equaling the combined military strength of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, and Tennessee.

A REBEL LIEUTENANT CAPTURED.

A rebel Lieutenant, named LIGLEN, was captured in the neighborhood of Falls Church yesterday and brought to Washington and lodged in prison.

THE VAGRANT BALLOON.

It is said at the War Department that it was LA MOUNTAIN'S balloon, the *Saratoga*, which passed over Washington yesterday. Thus the reports and speculations that it was a vagrant rebel balloon are dissipated.

A NAVY OFFICER MISSING.

Acting Master CHURCHILL, of the Navy, who was recently directed to take passage for the Pacific station, not having been heard from, fears are entertained for his safety.

EVADED THE BLOCKADE.

Although no official information has been received that the British steamer *Bermuda*, which sailed from Hartlepool, Eng., Aug. 19, has evaded the blockade and reached Savannah with arms, &c., private intelligence is considered conclusive as to the fact.

IMPORTANT FROM HATTERAS INLET

A VESSEL CAPTURED BY THE REBELS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Oct. 4, }
VIA BALTIMORE, Saturday, Oct. 5. }

The *Pawnee* has returned from Hatteras Inlet. She reports the loss of the propeller *Fanny* on Tuesday. She was on her way from the Inlet to Chicomacomica, the encampment of the Twentieth Indiana Regiment, and was captured by three rebel tugs which put out from Roanoke Island. Two rifle cannon, twenty-five of the Indiana Regiment, including Quartermaster IRA N. HOLT, several of Col. HAWKINS' Regiment, and a cargo of commissary stores fell into the hands of the rebels. The captain of the propeller and crew alone escaped.

The *Pawnee* brings no other news of importance.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Oct. 4.

The gunboat *Pawnee* arrived from Hatteras this afternoon. She brings intelligence of the capture of the steamer *Fanny*, while on her trip from the Inlet to the camp of the Twentieth Indiana Regiment, at Chicamacomica, on Tuesday afternoon last, by three rebel steamers, while within five or ten miles of the camp.

The captain of the *Fanny* tells the story, and from his account it seems that the *Fanny* made little or no fight, but was run ashore as soon as possible.

There were twenty-three men of the Indiana regiment on board, not including Capt. HART, the Quartermaster of the regiment, Mr. SPEAKMAN, the sutler, and a gun-crew of the Sawyer gun—all of whom were taken prisoners. Strangely enough, the Captain of the *Fanny*, and two or three of his crew, escaped.

The Captain and crew are detained here to await an examination.

The officers of the *Pawnee* doubt the story of the Captain very much. It seems very mysterious. At all events, a large quantity of Quartermaster's and Sutler's stores were taken.

OUR HATTERAS INLET CORRESPONDENCE.

THE REINFORCEMENTS—LOCATION OF THEIR CAMP—THE REBELS THROWING UP FORTIFICATIONS ON ROANOKE ISLAND—PERSECUTION OF LOYAL CITIZENS.

HATTERAS, Sunday, Sept. 29, 1861.

The arrival of seven companies of the Indiana Twentieth, and the pitching of their tents on the inside beach, above this place, not far from Oregon Inlet, and the capture of three or four prizes, comprise the leading events since the last steamer from this place. Our Indiana brethren were warmly received, though we could not give them a very hospitable reception on this sandy beach. As many as could be accommodated were placed on the *Fanny* and the gun-boats *Putnam* and *Ceres*, and taking the inside route, that is, through Pamlico Sound, were transported to the locality known as Chickeocomico, about eighteen miles this side of Roanoke Island. The steamers could not approach nearer the shore than two miles, when the troops were placed in large flat-boats, and pulled to where the water was only a few inches in depth. The remainder of the distance the men had to wade. The bottom being soft, they sunk in, some of them, to their middle. The operation was as uncomfortable as it was tedious. Once on dry land, a camping ground was found as favorable as could be desired. Instead of a barren sand desert, with scarcely a green thing growing, the surface is overgown with green grass, and the soil is of fair quality. Fruit and grapes are found in good quantities and of excellent quality. Indeed, compared with the Hatteras beach below, the Indianians have a fine location. The water is good and abundant. The inhabitants, though not numerous, are loyal and kind, and readily afford all the assistance in their power. They are Union men from the stump, and do not appear ever to have departed from their faith. They confirm the assurances received from other sources as to the prevalence of the Union feeling throughout the eastern part of North Carolina.

The remainder of the Indianians will follow tomorrow or next day. Fortifications will be thrown up as soon as possible, with the view of permanent occupation. It is the idea of Col. HAWKINS to establish another encampment some distance beyond.

We learn from intelligent negroes who have come into our camp, from Roanoke Island, that the rebels are in large force there, besides two or three hundred negro laborers. Two batteries have been thrown up, with the intention of commanding the channel between Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds. The last information places the rebel force at not less than 2,500, principally from Norfolk, a regiment having arrived within the last day or two. They suppose our object is to enter Albemarle Sound and approach Norfolk in the rear. Great excitement, in consequence, prevails at Elizabeth City, and the principal points on the Albemarle.

A deputation of Union men from this vicinity, who, at the instance of Col. HAWKINS, went across Pamlico Sound to communicate with their Union friends on the main shore, have not yet returned, though they should have done so several days ago. We are fearful that they have fallen into the hands of the rebels. This has greatly exasperated the people here.

From Beaufort we learn that the rebel force is not as great as it has been reported, it being from 800 to 1,000. Reinforcements are expected, however. They are doing all they can to strengthen Fort Macon, and preparing to resist the landing of an attacking force. There are about 100 guns mounted at the Fort. If it is the intention of our Government to attack that place, the sooner it is done, the easier it will be captured.

We have information that the rebel leaders on the main shore have commenced systematically to prosecute every loyal man. One old man, (JOHN SADDLER,) aged seventy-five years, a soldier in the last war with England, for expressing Union sentiments, was seized, had his head shaved, and was tarred and feathered. Other instances of a similar character have occurred. The rebels have grown bold and tyrannical, in consequence of the failure of our troops to follow up the capture of Hatteras by landing on the main shore, where thousands of Union men would have welcomed them and joined the Union standard. As it is, they have been compelled to submit to bitter disappointment, to keep silent or flee to escape persecution. We have among us here those who have been compelled to leave family, home and everything, rather than submit to being compelled to raise their hands against their country. These things appeal loudly to the Government for a more active policy. The evidence is abundant, and accumulating, that there are loyal men enough in North Carolina, to-day, to bring the State back into the Union and keep her there, if they were properly supported.

Three prizes have been brought in, and information has been obtained that several vessels are on their way from Rio and the Indies, with coffee, sugar, and other supplies, much needed by the rebels. A large number of ships left, some time since, under the arrangements which the rebels had made for carrying on an extensive business through Hatteras Inlet, some of which have fallen into our hands, and most of the others will, doubtless, do so. In this way the possession of this otherwise uninviting spot is proving a paying investment. Barren as the field is in every natural respect, it, nevertheless, may be cultivated so as to yield rich and abundant returns to the Union. I cannot resist again urging the wisdom of a more vigorous policy by the Government, with reference to the main shore, where, I am confident, we have only to strike the blow to crush the rebellion in the old North State.

So far from having any occasion to doubt the loyalty of the people on the island, our faith in them is strengthened by every day's experience. They are a simple-minded, generally religious people, and cannot be bad enough at heart to be rebels. They insist that the great majority of the inhabitants on the main shore have the same feelings, and that we could recruit from two to three thousand men to our ranks.

The late storm here was terrific; the breakers dashed clean over the neck of land between Forts Clark and Hatteras. The *Spaulding* entered the Inlet when it was a sheet of foam, and the channel not to be distinguished; but the pilot knew the way and his business.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

The Baltimore papers have the following interesting intelligence from Virginia and North Carolina, by way of Fortress Monroe:

On Friday afternoon the steamship *S. R. Spaulding* reached Pamlico Sound, on the North Carolina Coast, after one of the roughest passages ever encountered by the vessel. Residents on the coast state that the gale was the severest ever experienced in that latitude. Such was the fury of the storm that it was with the greatest difficulty that those on board the *Spaulding* could prevent themselves from being washed overboard.

Upon entering the Sound the *Spaulding* cast anchor a distance of two miles and a half from the shore, and preparations were immediately made to land the troops and stores. When the first boat-load of soldiers touched the beach, several residents of the island could be seen scampering away in all directions. From their movements, the Federal troops at first supposed that the rebels were in the vicinity, and that a brush would be had. The enemy, however, did not make his appearance, and the landing continued unmolested.

When about one-half of the soldiers had landed, several North-Carolinians timidly approached from the woods, and by their movements expressed a desire to converse with the troops. Assurance was given them that no harm was intended; when they came into camp, and terrible were the recitals of suffering depicted by them. They stated that their little town contained two hundred and fifty voters, and with the exception of one man, *they all were staunch advocates of the Union*. To test their fidelity to the Union, the oath of allegiance was administered during the day, *and every voter in the place subscribed to it*.

The North-Carolinians state that they have not dared to visit the inland country for several weeks, as such an undertaking would subject them to the most brutal treatment and perhaps death from the rebels.

The residents of the Island, when the troops landed, were destitute of flour, meal and salt; a meagre supply of meat was on hand, but would not have held out over this week. The people were in the most desponding mood previous to the arrival of the *Spaulding*, and expected nothing but starvation, as no aid would be rendered them from the interior.

During the day, the residents of the Island assisted the troops to land their stores from the steamer, and did all in their power to convince the soldiers that the love for the Union in old North Carolina was still alive.

The force landed by the *Spaulding* amounts to 700 men, under command of Col. HAWKINS. They are finely equipped and armed. Their encampment is in a beautiful woods, with fresh water in abundance and plenty of pure air.

The *Susquehannah*, on Sunday and Monday mornings, overhauled two schooners that were endeavoring to enter Hatteras Inlet. Their cargoes consisted of sugar, molasses, tin and salt. One of the schooners was regarded as valuable, while the other was worth but little, it being old and worm-eaten. Both vessels were dispatched to Fortress Monroe.

On Monday, the Federal scouts discovered that the rebels had erected a sand battery on Roanoke Island, inside of the Pamlico Sound; fifteen large guns were counted within the battery, and when the *Spaulding* left Hatteras, preparations were being made by the Federal troops to demolish the fort.

On Tuesday, the *Spaulding* raised steam and quitted Hatteras for Fortress Monroe, for the purpose of conveying to the former point an additional force of three hundred men. During Wednesday the soldiers were preparing everything for their journey, and the steamer will leave Old Point this afternoon.

When the *Spaulding* quitted Hatteras, the *Susquehannah* was lying inside of the inlet, quietly awaiting the arrival of unsuspecting captains and their vessels. The *Pawnee* was making preparations to start on a secret mission. It is thought that her cruise will be after the pirate *Sumter*.

From certain indications recently developed, stirring news may be expected in a short time from various points on the rebel coast. The rat holes have nearly all been stopped, and when all are closed up, the most powerful blow of the campaign will have fallen upon the rebels.

The steamer *Adelaide* this morning brought from Fortress Monroe four 10-inch columbiads, and an immense number of patent shells. These war materials are intended either for the fortifications on Federal Hill, or Fort Potter on Potter's Hill.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE.

REBEL THREATS AGAINST NEWPORT'S NEWS.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Oct. 5.

Passengers by the Old Point boat say that Gen. MAGRUDER has demanded the evacuation of Newport's News in twelve hours.

It is well understood that the rebels will soon attempt to run the blockade at Old Point, with two steamers from Norfolk and Yorktown, and another powerful steamer on the James River.

Gen. WOOL is expected at Fortress Monroe this morning. It was not determined when he left the Fortress on Thursday that he should go to St. Louis. His visit to Washington, however, refers to that subject.

AFFAIRS AT NORFOLK.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Oct. 5.

By the arrival of two ladies from Portsmouth, opposite Norfolk, Va., we are enabled to give our readers some very interesting facts. They left there last Tuesday, coming by a flag of truce to Fortress Monroe. One of the ladies has a husband in the Federal service. Having an amount of money in the Portsmouth Savings Bank, she was desirous of obtaining it previous to leaving for the North, but the officers of the institution, learning the fact of her husband's position, made that a pretext for refusing to pay it over to her. Upon her requesting GEORGE M. BAIN, the cashier, to let her have at least a small amount for current expenses, he denied her in the most insulting terms. To make a bad matter worse, in a few days after this she was notified that her furniture would be sold for the benefit of the Southern Confederacy. Leaving as soon afterwards as she could possibly do so, she does not know what has since transpired concerning it, having left her household goods at their mercy.

We publish a list of the prices of various articles in that place, which Mrs. —— has kindly permitted us to copy: Coffee, per pound, 25c.; common brown sugar, 25c.; tallow candles, 37c.; lard, 40c.; bacon, 30c.; butter, when it can be obtained, from 50c. up; common tea, per pound, $2; common shirting muslin, per yard, 37c.; cotton thread, per spool, 16c.

A young man of the lady's acquaintance who went over to Norfolk for the purpose of obtaining some cloth for a pair of pantaloons, purchased two yards and a half of satinet for $7 50. Ladies' gaiters, of a cheap quality, which are purchased in our Northern cities at $1 and $1 25, are difficult to obtain at $3. This last statement with reference to shoes, our informant states, although other accounts make them plenty, is true to the very letter.

Flour, corn meal and potatoes are plenty and cheap. Coal is not to be had, unless at a price which is beyond the means of persons in ordinary circumstances. The ordinary table salt sells for $10 per sack; common brown bar soap at 18 to 20 cents per pound, and scarce. Tin is not to be had. One or two merchants in the place took a trip to Richmond and several other Southern cities for the purpose of purchasing some, but were unable to do it, although it was understood that they offered $50 per box for it. By this great scarcity of tin the soldiers suffer for camp utensils.

At the time the ladies left, Norfolk and Portsmouth contained but about three hundred soldiers, all the rest having been sent away since the bombardment at Hatteras Inlet. For a long time previous, there had been from ten to twelve thousand.

As there are very few persons, perhaps, among us who are aware of the manner in which the Secession Ordinance was passed in Richmond, it is well to state that the name of every person who votes is called out, so that anybody present can hear it, and also the ticket he votes, which is recorded for future reference. Consequently, it can be ascertained at any time how a man has voted.

The *Merrimac* is still in the dry dock, and it is expected she will be ready for service by the first of the coming month. Some of the mechanics in Norfolk have expressed an opinion that, in consequence of the large amount of iron on her upper works, she will be so top-heavy as to be unmanageable. Should she succeed, the rebels calculate upon giving the Federal fleet considerable trouble.

SUSPICIOUS.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 5.

The schooner *Argyle* cleared at Halifax on the 24th, for Key West, with a cargo of copper, tin, shoes and gunny cloth, and was cleared and owned by B. WIER, of the Governor-General's Council.

THE REBELLION IN MISSOURI.

LATEST REPORTS FROM JEFFERSON CITY.

JEFFERSON CITY, Friday, Oct. 4.

A special dispatch to the St. Louis *Democrat* says:

The steamer *Emilie* arrived this evening with the wounded from Lexington. About 100 rebels remained in Lexington Tuesday morning.

Mr. PRESCOTT, a citizen of Lexington, who was in Col. MULLIGAN'S fortifications during the siege, contradicts the report that Gen. STURGIS had arrived there. Mr. PRESCOTT says that he heard Gen. PRICE tell RAINS and PARSONS that now was the time to fight if they ever intended to; and heard them discussing the propriety of falling back to fortify Rosa Hill, in Johnson county, 15 miles west of Warrensburg. He thinks, however, that their real intention is to retreat to the Southwest or to Arkansas.

Since the surrender they had cast two cannon at the foundry in Lexington, which increased the field-pieces to 14. They also had two mortars.

Col. MULLIGAN was taken South with PRICE. Most of our Army have gone forward, are really well appointed and likely to do splendid fighting.

Gen. MCKINSTRY'S division, under Lieut-Col. TOTTEN, moved west to-day, and will encamp, to-night, eighteen miles out.

Capts. ABEL and HENRY STARR, who were captured a short time since while carrying dispatches from Gen. FREMONT to Gen. LANE, and were confined fifty hours in a dungeon at Westport, came down on the *Emilie*, having escaped from Lexington.

Capt. D. D. STANLEY, of the regular cavalry, who distinguished himself at Dug Spring, has been appointed a Brigadier-General, and will assume the command of the cavalry brigade of Gen. FREMONT'S command.

Gen. MCKINSTRY is not to be transferred to Kentucky. He will have command of the Fifth Division of the Army of the West, and will start West to-morrow. It is thought that Gen. FREMONT will also leave to-morrow. He and his Army are enthusiastic and confident, and are burning to meet the enemy.

JEFFERSON CITY, Friday, Oct. 4.

The following is a special to the St. Louis *Republican*:

Cols. GROVER and WHITE were left at Lexington, the former in a critical condition, and the latter likely to recover.

The report of a large amount of loaded shell having been dug up inside Col. MULLIGAN'S intrenchments, after the surrender, is untrue.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

THE CHEROKEES.

The telegraph has already referred to the following proclamation:

OFFICE OF PROVOST MARSHAL.
CITY OF ST. LOUIS, MO., Oct. 2, 1861.

Whereas, It appears that the Cherokee Nation has severed its connection with the Government of the United States and joined the so-called Southern Confederacy, and is in open revolt to the laws and Government of the United States, and now engaged in raising troops to assist in the war of rebellion of said Confederacy, and lending aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States; and it appearing that the agents of said nation have on deposit in the "St. Louis Building and Savings Association," in this city, thirty-two (32) or thirty-three (33) thousand dollars, part of an annuity paid them by the Government of the United States, for which sum of money said "St. Louis Building and Savings Association" has issued certificates of deposit.

Now, this is to notify said "St. Louis Building and Savings Association," and the holders of said certificates, that said money, by force of said act of secession and rebellion, and the act of Congress in such case made and provided, is forfeited to the United States, and confiscated to their use and benefit.

JOHN MCNEIL,
Colonel of Nineteenth Regiment Mo. Vol.,
and Assistant Provost Marshal.

AFFAIRS AT ROLLA.

A letter dated Rolla, Mo., Sept. 30, states that on that day Gen. WYMAN, with the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Illinois, the Fourth Iowa and the Seventh Missouri Regiments, left that place for "parts unknown"—probably for Jefferson City, and possibly for Springfield.

The Illinois Fox River Regiment (the Thirty-sixth) and one or two other regiments are now at Rolla, and Col. STEVENSON, of the Missouri Seventh, succeeds Gen. WYMAN as commandant of that post.

The intrenchments on the hill overlooking the town are now about completed. The guns, four thirty-two pounders, are mounted and ready for service.

ARRESTS IN NORTHERN MISSOURI.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Wednesday, Oct. 2, 1861.

Quartermaster FLAGG and Commissary LATKINS have just returned from Monticello, Mo. They bring the following intelligence: The officer in command of the Federal forces at that place arrested all the county officers to-day. They are all prominent Secessionists, and will be sent to St. Louis for trial. A man was also arrested, who had about forty letters from GREEN'S men at Lexington to their families in Monticello and vicinity. Of course, nothing of any importance could be obtained from them, but enough was gathered to show that the rebels were badly frightened, and were discussing the propriety of scattering their forces in small bands all over Northern Missouri. Fears are entertained that before FREMONT can collect a force sufficiently strong to attack PRICE, they will pursue this policy. If they do, Western Illinois will suffer, as well as Missouri.

SECESSION OF THE CHEROKEES.

From the St. Louis Evening News.

From Rev. WM. S. ROBINSON, Missionary teacher of the Old School Presbyterian Church, who reached St. Louis last Saturday, from the Cherokee Nation, we learn some unpleasant intelligence concerning the action of the Chief and Council of that Nation.

The battle of Wilson's Creek, had had the unhappiest effects. The secession party—against which Chief JOHN ROSS had struggled so hard, and apparently with so much success—was greatly strengthened by that event, and instigated by emissaries of the Confederate States, had renewed their violent clamors for alliance with the South.

Overborne by this pressure, JOHN ROSS, on the 20th of August, called the Council together at Talequah, and sent in a message recommending a severance of their connection with the Government of the United States, and an alliance with the Southern Confederacy. The Council, by a vote, approved of these recommendations, and next day appointed Commissioners to make a treaty of alliance with the Southern Government.

The Confederate Commissioner at Talequah, with authority from Richmond, had made propositions to the Council, offering to assume the payment of the regular annuities which the Cherokees have hitherto received from the United States Government, and which they feared would be lost to them by an alliance with the South. The proposition, together with the violent and overbearing conduct of the Secession party, proved too much for the wavering Ross and the Council; and as they were threatened by invasion from Arkansas and Texas, and without the hope of succor from the General Government, they agreed to secede from the United States, and unite with the rebel government.

The wife of Chief Ross, however, held out to the last, and refused to yield up her adherence to the Union. After the proceedings of the Council, a Confederate flag was prepared to be hoisted over the Council House in Talequah, but Mrs. Ross declared she would not allow it, and threatened that if it were raised, she would make her son, six years old, tear it down. Owing to her spirited resistance, the flag was not raised.

The violence of the secession party in the Nation, aroused by the result of the battle of Wilson's Creek, grew still more furious after the disloyal action of the Council, and Mr. ROBINSON, who had been a teacher in the Mission School at Tallahasse, in the Creek Nation, for twelve years, was compelled to flee with his family upon twenty-four hours notice.

The Mission School was broken up on the 25th of July last, by a company of "light horse," under the command of the Superintendent, who had been deputed by the first and second chiefs. The Creeks took possession of the Missionary property, valued at about $4,000, and three families and four ladies connected with the school were ordered out of the country. All the Missionaries left the nation, except Rev. Messrs. BUCKNER and VANDEVERE, of the Baptist Church South.

The Creeks had raised and were drilling 1,000 men for service in the Confederate Army, and had appropriated $10,000 from their School Fund to pay for equipment. The Cherokees had raised 1,200 men as Home Guard, when Mr. ROBINSON left Talequah. He represents the people generally as being in favor of peace.

As long as the Federal army under Gen. LYON held its position at Springfield, the Union party among the Cherokees successfully maintained itself, as the Secessionists were too much occupied in the defence of their own territory, and in gathering troops to meet LYON, to pay attention to affairs in the Nation; but when LYON was killed, and his army forced to evacuate Southwest Missouri, the Unionists in the Nation who had so long held out and repelled the seductive advances of the Confederate Commissioner, became terrified, and relaxed the rigor of their resistance.

Subsequently, MCCULLOCH sent a portion of his army into Arkansas, to take up a position on the border of the Nation, to intimidate the Council with threats of invasion. To conciliate the Indians, the Secessionists exhibited, in Talequah, a Confederate soldier who had scalped a Federal soldier in the battle of Wilson's Creek, and resorted to other kindred devices to gain the good will of the Nation. Under pressure of these violent acts, and deprived of support, the Unionists were forced to yield to the despotism of Secession, and forsake the Union that had protected them.

THE OSCEOLA VICTORY CONFIRMED.

From the Leavenworth Conservative, Sept. 29.

Gen. LANE makes quick victories and rapid marches. Capt. W. A. JENKINS arrived here yesterday He saw LANE ten miles this side of West Point on Friday morning. He was to camp at Paola, 40 miles from Kansas City, that night, and will reach the Kaw River to-day. The supplies left by RAINS and PRICE at Osceola were all seized, and the Quartermaster taken prisoner. The march to Osceola was made by night, and the town reached before daylight. In the fight there, two of our men and seven horses were wounded; the rebel loss in killed and wounded was thirty. On the return march the notorious Capt. LOCKE killed one of Capt. HUNT'S men, and paid the penalty with his life.

The command is described as being in good health and spirits, and ready to engage the enemy at any and all points.

AFFAIRS AT CAIRO.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

CAIRO, Monday, Sept. 30, 1861.

Last night about 3 o'clock, a brisk fight took place at the bridge across James Bayou, six miles southwest of Norfolk, Mo. A force of about 100 Federals were guarding the bridge, when the rebels, some 200 or 300 strong, infantry and cavalry, approached with the intention of destroying it.

The Federals fell back on this side of the bayou, when heavy firing ensued on each side. The rebels finally withdrew, leaving one man badly wounded and several dead bodies on the field. On our side one man is missing and two slightly wounded. The rebel prisoner, who is mortally wounded, says that a large force of POLK'S command left Columbus yesterday for an attack on Paducah.

Capt. RITTER, of Co. —, in the Twenty-eighth Illinois, while out guarding the railroad bridges this side of Charleston, had a brush with the rebels last night. The Federals repulsed the enemy, sustaining no damage. The rebels succeeded in destroying the railroad bridge next to the Charleston bridge. It will be immediately rebuilt and protected

A young Missourian is to-night at Head-quarters, who last night escaped from JEFF. THOMPSON'S Army at Belmont. The young man was impressed into the rebel service, and in company with some eight or ten fellows succeeded in making his escape. He says that the whole of JEFF. THOMPSON'S command, 2,000 strong, is encamped at Belmont. They are armed only with shot-guns and common rifles, have but little camp equipage, and mostly live in the woods as animals. They seem to have no object in view, and no settled plan of the campaign. The young man says no rebel movement, like the one reported by our wounded prisoner, had taken place yesterday from Columbus to his knowledge. He says that hardly a man of THOMPSON'S command but would escape if possible.

ROBERT DICKERMAN, of the Eighteenth Regiment, shot WM. EVANS, of the same company, to-day, at Mound City, killing him instantly. It was a case of willful murder.

Gen. GRANT and Staff have just returned from a visit to Paducah. He went up this morning.

Gen. MCCLERNAND and Staff, accompanied by invited parties, yesterday visited Mound City for the inspection of gun-boats and troops.

At Gen. MCCLERNAND'S order a four-pound howitzer was this morning sent to Mound City for the better protection of the place.

There is nothing important from Paducah.

ORDER OF GEN. BUTLER.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 5.

Gen. BUTLER has issued an official order designating Boston as his head-quarters, under the order constituting the six New-England States as a Department. The staff of Gen. BUTLER is announced, as follows:

Major George E. Strong, Assistant Adjutant-General, Acting Officer of Ordnance, and Chief of Staff.

Capt. Peter Haggerty and Lieut. Wm. H. Wiegel, Aid-de-Camps.

Gilman Kimball, Brigade Surgeon and Medical Director.

Capt. Paul R. George, Brigade Quartermaster, with an Assistant Quartermaster.

MASSACHUSETTS MILITARY AFFAIRS.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 5.

Senator WILSON formally assumed command, to-day, as Colonel of the Twenty-second Regiment. The regiment will leave for the seat of war on Tuesday.

JOHN CHAMBERS, late Adjutant of the Fifth three months' Regiment, has accepted the adjutancy of the Twenty-third, Lieut.-Col. KUNTZ, commanding. CHAMBERS proved himself a brave and cool officer at the battle at Bull Run, and led two or three battery charges successfully before the defeat. The Twenty-third will probably leave next week.

THE MAINE TENTH REGIMENT.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, Oct. 5.

The Tenth Maine Regiment of Rifles, formerly the First, having been reorganized, will leave to-morrow morning (Sunday) at 8 o'clock for Hempstead, L. I., by railroad, Col. GEORGE L. BEAL commanding. The regiment is nine hundred strong.

NATIONAL ENLISTMENTS IN CANADA.

TORONTO, Ca., Saturday, Oct. 5.

The Toronto *Leader* calls on the Government to vindicate itself by instigating criminal proceedings at once against National agents engaged in enticing men for service in the National Army.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE GUN-BOAT PEMBINA.

The United States gun-boat *Pembina*, the fourth of these convenient little vessels of war lately contracted for, made her trial trip from the Novelty Iron Works, yesterday. In addition to the Government Inspectors, who were bound to go by duty, a number of invited guests accompanied her "for the pleasure of the thing;" and Mr. EVERETT, the well-known engine builder, also went down the bay to watch the working of the beautiful machinery he had been so instrumental in building. Every one had the fullest reason to be satisfied with the performance of the boat and her engines. In spite of the newness of her machinery, she succeeded in making 11¼ knots per hour; and her engines, with thirty-five pounds of steam, achieved one hundred and six revolutions per minute. She left the Novelty Works at 10 in the morning, and rounded the buoy a quarter before 12. As in the case of her sister, the *Seneca*, there was no heating of the journals, notwithstanding the velocity of the revolutions, and it only remains to write the *Pembina* down as a perfect success. It may be well to state that while lying at the wharf, fifteen minutes after putting on steam, eighty-six revolutions were obtained. It is due to the Novelty Works to state, in this connection, that ninety days after they received orders, the *Pembina* was ready. She is to be commanded by Lieut. CROSBY, United States Navy, and will receive her armament and proceed to her destination immediately. In fact, so great was the hurry to get her in fighting condition, that the trial trip was materially shortened, that she might, a few hours the sooner, be moored in the Brooklyn Navy-yard for this purpose.

CHARTERS FOR TRANSPORT SERVICE.

The clipper ship *Great Republic*, belonging to A. A. LOW & BRO., has been chartered by the Government for the transport of troops and munitions. This ship, it will be remembered, was one of the first vessels that was chartered by the French Government to transport troops to the Crimea, and her great capacity and superior sailing qualities, placed her first on the list as a transport during the Crimean War. She outsailed the steamers sent to convoy her, and reached her destination in advance of all other ships with which she sailed in company. She can well accommodate three regiments, and carry all their necessary equipments and Army stores.

The United States steamships *Baltic*, *Illinois* and *Matanzas* are at anchor in the North River, waiting orders.

CONDITION OF THE REBEL ARMY.

OUR BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENCE.

THE STORY OF A DESERTER—PLANS AND PURPOSES OF THE REBEL LEADERS—THE FORTIFICATIONS IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct. 4, 1861.

From the deserter from the Confederate Army, whom I mentioned in my last letter, I have gained the following further particulars. He was stationed at Aquia Creek at the time he made his escape. He hastily constructed a raft of drift-wood, which lay upon the banks of the Potomac, and, sheltered by the darkness of the night, managed to cross over into Charles County, in Maryland, thence across the country to the Eastern Shore, where he fell in with friends, and was kindly brought up to this city by Capt. KERWIN, of the steamer *Kent*. He says that the rebel troops on the Potomac are constantly changed from point to point, as the leaders surmise that this or that place is threatened, or suspect the soldiers of an intention to desert. The officers have but little confidence in the men under them, and keep a vigilant eye upon them, oftentimes calling the roll four times a day. But, notwithstanding all their precautions, the soldiers manage to get away, and are often aided by the night sentries.

At Aquia and Occoquan Creeks, flat-boats were built for the transportation of large bodies of troops into the southern counties of Maryland, and the attempt was to have been made on the very night these counties were invested by the National troops; and the constant patrol which is now kept up by the Government steamers along the coast, renders the attempt utterly futile, and the flat-boats are hauled up upon the shore and the design abandoned.

Since the occupation of those counties by the Government troops, nearly all the supplies have been cut off, and the Confederates upon the river have been compelled to rob the farmers, and have plundered the country of everything eatable; and when my informant left, the soldiers' rations consisted of melons, canteloupes and green corn, without salt or seasoning of any sort. They had hitherto lived well upon the supplies furnished from the Maryland shore.

Nearly all the recruits from the Gulf States were forced into the service, and were compelled to leave the plow in the furrow, and the tools upon the bench. For instance, a farmer, having just sufficient to keep his family comfortable and well fed, would be hailed, as he was at work in the field, by a man in uniform, and ordered to appear at a certain place in the evening, and in case of failure, a guard of armed men would be sent after him. At the place of meeting, these forced recruits would be told that the war was waged against the South for the purpose of emancipating the slaves, and that they must take up arms in self-defence. Thousands were thus deluded, who instinctively shrink from striking a blow against the National flag.

The Northern newspapers which have found their way among the *ranks* of the Southern army, my informant says, have done much more service to the cause of the Government, than injury. While the officers would read them to the soldiers and ridicule the statements in regard to the resources and feelings of the North, the men would drink in every word. He says it was only from reading a copy of a Northern paper that he first became aware of the true positions of the two belligerent sections, and that was the case with hundreds of others with whom he conversed. The reasoning, he said, carried conviction with it, and he then, for the first time, realized that he had been duped into a warfare against the flag he inwardly revered, although he dared not openly avow his sentiments. He says he has seen a soldier burst into tears as he drew from his pocket an American coin and turned it over in his hand and viewed the emblems of our nationality printed upon it.

One day, he said, the Colonel of his regiment came storming into the camp, having just listened to the complaint of one of the Captains against a soldier, and cried out: "That d—d New-York nigger THES! Shoot the first man who is found with one in his possession. It has done more to breed cowardice in the camp than the whole Abolition Army." The soldiers hardly dare to express their sentiments to one another, for fear of being shot; but, by various little signs, they will communicate their ideas in such a way as to be understood. Since the shooting of young HICKS, the Baltimorean, by order of BRAUERGARD, because he refused to fire upon the American flag, they have been very cautious in their expressions, and they now feel the pressure of the despotism that has led them into a betrayal of their country.

The fortification which is in the course of construction in the eastern suburbs of the city, by the Seventh Main Regiment, is rapidly progressing. Its armament is to consist of six large columbiads, and nineteen smaller guns. This fortification commands all approaches to the city from the eastern side, and also the Philadelphia and Baltimore railroad for a distance of more than two miles. It is to be a very strong fort, and will probably be completed in about six weeks. Two of the columbiads will be mounted next week.

ARGUS.

OUR DARNESTOWN CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ROUTE FROM WASHINGTON TO DARNESTOWN—GOOD CONDITION OF GEN. BANK'S TROOPS.

DARNESTOWN, Md., Wednesday, Oct. 2, 1861.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

The route from Washington to this place is over a fine turnpike running through an undulating country, and upon all sides are seen fertile fields, attractive groves, and farm houses of all styles from the contracted old-fashioned clap-board box to the elegant mansion of the thrifty farmer. From Georgetown here, along the turnpike, the traveler is constantly running upon camps or pickets, and the blackened remains of camp or picket fires by the road side, the rude hut constructed by the soldiers for shelter, and the fences in a partial or entire state of demolition, sufficiently indicate a military occupation. Montgomery County is strong in its secession proclivities. Two-thirds, if not three-fourths of the people, in April last sustained the Southern rebellion and took the initiative to become a part of it. Secession flags were flying at Rockville, the county seat, and at other points, and her citizens openly avowed their treason. Yesterday, while at Rockville, I only

FROM DELAWARE.

Destinies of the State—Position of Wilmington—The Powder Mills—Fort Delaware—What the State has Done thus Far—Senator Bayard and his Position in 1833—Census Statistics.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Thursday, Sept. 26, 1861.

A few days ago I was enjoying the first fresh breezes of Autumn, among the coal valleys of the upper Delaware—Sullivan County, N. Y., to wit. At the village post-office there, from whose window a chip tossed into the rapid, rippling stream of the Delaware, would in ten minutes run three miles toward the broad estuary whose salt aroma is in my nostrils as I write, much curiosity was expressed by the group perennially assembled at that institution as to the condition and the destinies of Delaware. At so great a distance southward, she seemed to their low line of vision mixed and blended with the South; and my correspondence with Delaware might have exposed me to the suspicions of the ardent Unionists, or to the furtive and unattractive embraces of the peacemakers, of the secluded village where I was living. To avert either, or both, I was happy to be able to state explicitly, fully, and satisfactorily, that the Delaware River nowhere washed a secession shore, and that Cape May and Cape Henlopen called to each other across its broad and sea-like entrance to the ocean as sympathizingly as Cape Ann and Cape Cod, the lonely watchers of that noble bay, on whose sea-kings we may yet rely for the capture of New-Orleans or Savannah.

The topographical character of Delaware, the agricultural pursuits of the population, and her position under a sun that hints in the late Autumn and in the early Spring of the tropics not impossibly distant, might give her a Southern bias; but the people of the State have based their patriotism upon solid good sense; and, being well off as they are, intend to remain so. The vision of State-Rights to this miniature Republic is neither alluring nor commanding; the people feel and know that the Union is a blessing, a solid advantage, a shield against danger, a source of wealth, a ground of rational pride.

Especially is this the feeling in the City of Wilmington, where one-fifth of the population of the State is collected, and from which some of the best minds of the State send forth their influence. This city is intimately connected with New-York and Philadelphia, and has but slender relations with Baltimore, and the large and steady influx of Northern sentiment from the great centres of New-York and Pennsylvania subdues and stifles the feeble wailings of discontent that are borne hitherward from Maryland. In some of the small, agricultural, almost unknown towns of the lower portions of the State, a faint and futile sympathy with the rebellion is cherished and more or less openly announced, but as it proceeds from a class who are almost without influence, it can lead to nothing, and may be dismissed as soon as mentioned.

I regret the tone of some of our Northern journals, when the undying African is made a topic of notice. It is far from gratifying to the Middle States to be told by the *Independent* that they are fighting for the emancipation of the negro, and the apotheosis of Brother CHEEVER, on whom be silence, and I would gladly add, peace. Much as I despised the barkings of that impotent little monster around whose neck the brass collar of BEN. WOOD bound tightly; much as we may have disliked the pompous twaddle of that blanket journal whose heavy commercial columns can no longer convey sympathy to Charleston merchants at the rather expensive figure of ten dollars a year, a war Abolition paper is much more mischievous than either.

One often hears the question at the North, "Are the powder mills of Delaware safe?" The question is ambiguous. Safe they are not—as residences; but, as against the rebels, I think they may be considered wholly safe. Were some unheard-of chance of war to bring the rebels to Wilmington, a half hour's notice would be sufficient to remove the workmen and their families, notify the neighborhood, and blow every atom of powder and every stone of the works into the air, without the loss of a single life. The vast estates of the Du Ponts, at Brandywine, completely envelope the works, and a neighborhood of miles in extent acknowledges their orders. A single command would be taken up at once by a hundred subordinates, and the dispersion of all living creatures from the vicinity of the works would be immediate and complete. One may fancy the rebels arriving an hour or two after the explosion. Their faces would be as blank and black as the ground around them.

The Delaware Bay is not as strongly guarded as it should be, unless, indeed, the rebels have much less of a fleet than Mr. WELLES seems to imagine. Fort Delaware, on the Pea Patch, directly in the middle of the Delaware, seven miles below New-Castle, is an important point, and if it were well manned and mounted, it would be quite impossible for any vessel to pass it. The artillery of the fort is stated to be quite indifferent, and sixty or seventy raw recruits do not seem adequate to the attendance of a fort, which may be classed among the most important of our second-rate fortifications. I state this upon hearsay, but my authorities are respectable and seem well informed, and it would be a source of great mortification to us if the rebels were allowed to take us by surprise in this quarter.

The military history of Delaware to this date is as follows: There being no organized militia in Delaware, the Governor, at the beginning of the war, was unable to comply with the first requisition for one regiment of infantry to serve for three months, but recommended his fellow-citizens to volunteer and form a regiment at the rendezvous designated by the War Department. There were not three military companies in the whole State; proper men for officers were scarce; no money had been appropriated, and the Executive, under the influence of Senator BAYARD, ex-Congressman WHITELY and other "sympathizers," declined to call the Legislature for the purpose of making such appropriations as were desirable. The people, however, were in advance of their rulers; volunteers came forward, subscriptions were liberally made, the ladies prepared clothing, the City Council of Wilmington made provision for supporting the needy families of absent volunteers, and by the middle of May the First Regiment of Delaware Volunteers was complete and ready for service. Toward the close of that month it was ordered into Maryland, and companies were detached along the line of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad, between the Susquehanna River and Baltimore, to guard the ferry-boat and the bridges from Maryland rebels, who abounded in that vicinity. This was a station of much importance, for this railroad is the main northern avenue upon Washington, and it is not unusual to pass ten regiments a week over it; and on *one day*, six regiments, with their baggage and equipments, were conveyed over Maryland in safety. The regiment was under the command of Col. HENRY H. LOCKWOOD, a native of Delaware, a graduate of West Point, and for many years Professor of Mathematics and Infantry Tactics at the United States Naval School at Annapolis. While the regiment was performing its three months' duty another was formed for three years, and stationed at Cambridge, Maryland, an important point near Annapolis, at the mouth of the Choptank River, the main artery of the eastern shore of Maryland, a district full of rebellious sympathizers, a fair and fruitful country,

"Where every prospect pleases,
And only man is vile."

On the expiration of the time for which the first regiment was enlisted, it disbanded, and at once commenced to reorganize. This process is rapidly going on, and in two weeks it will be ready to take the field. From the room where I write, I look over to the City Hall where recruits are received, enrolled, and dressed, with an order and method which speak well for the talents of Col. ANDREWS. Col. LOCKWOOD will soon enter upon the duties of Brigadier-General, in command of the two Delaware Regiments, two Maryland Regiments, a squadron of cavalry and a park of artillery. The brick court-yard of the venerable building swarms with blue-coated soldiers, and their louped-up hats present the United States arms, and the bugle glistening in the sunshine. Within, where Justice has hitherto sat calmly enthroned, war now presents one hand to the ardent volunteer, and conceals the other behind its back, filled, it may be, with wounds and death. The soldiers are in high spirits, are well fed and cared for, and are a class of men well fitted for service; not too large, not loafers, nor useless by long courses of intemperance and idleness, but mainly stout workmen and farmers' boys, who are accustomed to labor, and obey orders. Such men make good soldiers after the requisite training.

It is quite impossible that the rebel flag should be displayed in Delaware by any of her citizens. Beside the two regiments already mentioned, numerous companies of Home Guards, City Guards, and cavalry troops have been organized, with a view to domestic protection and military drill, and though here and there a "sympathizer" may mutter and complain, no fears are entertained as to the future course of the State.

Mention is occasionally made of Mr. BAYARD, one of the present United States Senators from Delaware, whose term expires in 1863, a date anxiously looked for by the better portion of the State. This gentleman's influence in the State it may be said, is a nullity; and it has not been increased, nor has respect for his character as a public man been augmented, by his persistence in office after his public promise to resign in obedience to the expressed desire of his constituents, embracing Republicans and Douglas Democrats, and excluding Breckinridge Democrats, who still adhere to him. I am not of the number of those who esteem political consistency as the first of the virtues, yet a public man should only change his views upon increased information or increased mental powers, and it is doubted whether Mr. BAYARD has learned much of political science, or grown greatly in intellectual vigor, since his report to the Senate of Delaware in 1833, upon a discussion of the South Carolina doctrines of that time—a fragment of which I insert here, as sound counsel for the present age:

"*Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware, in General Assembly met*, That the Constitution of the United States is *not a treaty* or *compact* between sovereign States, but a form of *government emanating from, and established by, the authority of the people of the United States of America.*

Resolved, That the Government of the United States, although one of limited powers, is *Supreme* within its sphere, and that the *people of the United States owe to it an allegiance that cannot be withdrawn*, either by individuals or masses of individuals, without its consent.

Resolved, That the Supreme Court of the United States is the only and proper tribunal for the settlement, in the last resort, of controversies in relation to the Constitution and the laws of Congress."

I am favored with the following official figures from the forthcoming census reports, as to the present population of Delaware. It will be seen that there are but seven more houses than families—a fact that strongly indicates the happiness and prosperity of the people, of whom about one-third live in the cities of the State.

	Free Pop.	Slave Pop.
Newcastle County	54,604	254
Kent County	27,697	203
Sussex County	28,241	1,348
Total	110,542	1,805
Increase of Free population since 1850	21,178	
Decrease of Slave population since 1850		493
Number of Families in the State	19,264	
Number of Houses in the State	19,257	

It may also be interesting to know that during ten years the decrease of Slave population in *Maryland* amounts to the large sum of 3,140. Whatever else happens, Maryland must not be suffered to swing off into the embraces of the Confederates.

C. B.

What is Meant by Declaring Emancipation?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is a matter of law that hitherto the personal condition of negroes, whether free or slave, has in each State depended upon the powers held by the several States—those powers which are said to be "reserved" to the States severally, because they have never been granted by the Constitution of the United States to the National Government. Suppose that the National Government should, in the exercise of martial law or the war power, do that which Mr. SUMNER, in his recent speech at Worcester, says it may do,—declare the emancipation of the slaves in the Southern States,—and further, suppose that it does, by its armies, compel the white population in one or more States to allow the slaves to act as free, what is to be the law of the matter when these armies are withdrawn? Do those who advocate this emancipation expect that the negroes will continue to live in those States, and that those States (that is, the people and the public authorities) will recognize them as free? Do they suppose that the State Courts will recognize this declaration of the National Government as having changed the *status* of these negroes? Or that, if they do not, the question may be carried up to the United States Courts, and that these Courts will pronounce these negroes free, and defend their liberty by giving them civil remedies in those Courts? Suppose the Courts of law—State and National—agree that these persons became free by the declaration of emancipation, do those who advocate it expect that the State Legislatures in these States will not have the power to declare that any of these negroes shall be again slaves? that they will not be competent to declare that every one so emancipated, and their descendants shall be slaves and continue such, precisely as they would have been had there been no such declaration of emancipation?

Now, if those who advocate this measure expect these consequences, they suppose that the power over the condition of these negroes will have passed away from these States. But how, then, is it to be as to other negroes living in those States, who are now free? Is the power to determine the condition of these also to pass away from these States? Are these to be the only States which are to lose this portion of "the reserved powers" which they have hitherto held? Or is the power over the condition of negroes in each several State, North and South, to pass out of the hands of the people of the several States?

Again, by the present Constitution, the condition of white persons, whether bond or free, is in each State dependent solely on the several will of the State. Is it supposed that the power to determine the condition of the whites is to remain with the States, after the power to determine the condition of the negroes has passed away from them?

Again, if the power over the condition of any persons, black or white, is to pass away from the several States, or from some of them, where is it to be located for the future? Is the power to be vested in Congress? May Congress thereafter declare these negroes slaves again in this or that State? Will it have full power over the condition of negroes in all the States? or is the whole power to determine the freedom or Slavery of every man in each State to pass within the powers of Congress?

How is the Constitution of the United States to read so as to show this state of things? Who is going to alter the wording of that instrument?

Will some of the learned newspaper editors who talk of finishing all difficulties by striking at the root of the rebellion by *proclaiming* Slavery abolished answer some of these inquiries? Mr. SUMNER, as a lawyer, Senator and a statesman, ought to be prepared to tell us what the law on these points is to be.

J. C. H.

Our Military Dispatches.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In classic days, heroic deeds were lost to fame when inspired bards were wanting. In plain truth, history, like a dinner-table story, derives most of its zest from the manner of narration. Good fighters are not specially apt to be good writers. So far as wide-spread fame is concerned, half the battle is in writing good dispatches, descriptive of its order, movements, results and incidents. The most brilliant victories may be half ruined in the telling, and defeat may be almost retrieved by well-put narrative dispatches. Rigid military justice is rarely meted out in the popular estimation of battles and heroes.

We are yet on the lookout for a good battle record. Of all bungles, the worst is the long-winded, prosy dispatch. PERRY's, from its pithy brevity doubled the fame of his Erie victory. We must say that BUTLER's Hatteras story seems to us very poorly told. Amid his many words we vainly search for clear military insight. He was at home in negotiating, but in the logic of the fight he has not distinguished himself. His fluency in praise of persons named makes them unjustly odious,—too much candy spoils the digestion. This brushing up of persons ought to be done more artistically, if done at all. Then too, we may be pardoned a private opinion that half the disastrous influence of Bull Run was due to the letter writers and dispatches. MCCLELLAN's Western Virginia proclamation, his MCCUNN indorsement, and some other publications, show the nerve, ring, emphasis and eloquence of a truly military style. He has a clear meaning, and no one will deny, for instance, that MCCUNN ought to understand. TOTTEN's story of the battle near Springfield has much of that life and downrightness which so endear him to his friends.

The main fault of our dispatches thus far has been that they are written under oppressive restraint, and in mortal fear of not pleasing everybody. Besides, the after battle fatigue and reaction rests on them. There are officers to whom military ideas are perfectly familiar, whose dispatches would fairly raise a doubt if they understood the meaning of their own movements.

One result of the late issue and imperfection of our dispatches is that newspaper specials first tell the story to the world and his wife, with their own coloring and rendering. After ideas have got fixed and the flush of novelty is gone, out comes a lumbering train of reports, and the world reads—and yawns! RUSSELL, modern son of "Swift Camilla," "skims along the plain," and, like HOOD's figure of the "Retrospective Review," comes in replete with the field he left behind him. He outran all the cowards, and so made sure of his European audience. The battle, its plan, meaning, progress, brave deeds and almost success he knew not; but he was first-rate authority on the route. Now we submit that it will rarely be the case that "specials" can have much real insight into the plans of battle, or the true nature and causes of movements on the field. These can only be fully known at Head-quarters, and there they must be secret until they are executed.

We would suggest that a clear, brief and comprehensive *bulletin from the field*, may often be sent forth to give the true tale at once, and that in this the highest military style should prevail.

True, the General is then always overwhelmed with care, but before many hours he can do this; and if he has fought understandingly and is at all capable of a memorable bulletin, a few lines and a few minutes will suffice. Then at his leisure and after gathering the reports of his subordinates, his full report will set forth in greater detail the whole story. Not there either should a confused multitude of details, a jangle of unintelligible topography, of indefinite movements and of personal panegyrics, come in to clog, confuse or nauseate. Some of the equanimity of coming generations should combine with the very glow of action, to produce the clear, stirring, energized record which has power to shape history and rule opinion.

KEY.

An Example from the Revolutionary Era.

From a file of the Philadelphia *National Gazette* for the year 1787, a correspondent has clipped the following paragraphs:

"At a critical period of the Revolutionary war, when there was great difficulty in procuring supplies for the American Army, and when there was great danger of a dissolution for want of provisions to keep it together, a number of patriotic gentlemen gave their bonds to the amount of about £260,000 sterling, in gold and silver, for procuring them. The provisions were procured, the Army supplied and kept together, and as a consequence of this act of patriotism, *our independence was achieved.*

In order that the names of those choice spirits may not be forgotten, we select the present occasion to hand them down to this generation. Let their memories be cherished in the fondest recollection:

Robert Morris	£10,000	Benj. Randolph	£2,000
B. McClennigan	10,000	Robert Bass	2,000
A. Bunner & Co	6,000	Owen Biddle	2,000
Zouch Francis	5,500	John Gibson	2,000
Jas. Wilson	5,000	Chas. Stitt	2,000
Wm. Bingham	5,000	John Mitchell	2,000
Richard Peters	5,000	Robert Knox	2,000
Samuel Meredith	5,000	John Bullock	2,000
James Meare	5,000	Joseph Reed	2,000
Thos. Barclay	5,000	Francis Gurney	2,000
Saml. Morris, Jr	5,000	Geo. Campbell	2,000
Robt. Hooper	5,000	John Wharton	2,000
Hugh Shields	5,000	Benjamin Rush	2,000
Philip Moore	5,000	Thos. Lawrence	2,000
Mathew Irwin	5,000	Joseph Biever	2,000
John Benzet	5,000	Wm. Hall	2,000
Henry Hill	5,000	John Patton	2,000
John Morgan	5,000	Benj. Fuller	2,000
Thomas Willing	5,000	Mead & Fitzlimmons	2,000
Samuel Powell	5,000	Andrew Hodge	2,000
John Nixson	5,000	Henry Keppell	2,000
Robt. Bridge	5,000	E. C. Hepenclerk	2,000
John Dunlap	4,000	Isaac Melchor	2,000
Wm. Coates	4,000	John Shaffer	2,000
Emanuel Eyre	4,000	Alexander Todd	2,000
Jas. Bodden	4,000	John Purviance	2,000
John Mease	4,000	John Wilcocks	2,000
John Nixson	4,000	Samuel Inglis	2,000
Thos. Leiper	4,000	John Penrose	2,000
Kean & Nichols	4,000	Mathew Falker	2,000
Samuel Morris	3,000	James Caldwell	2,000
Isaac Moses	3,000	Ger. Clarkson	2,000
Chas. Thompson	3,000	John Shee	1,000
John Pringle	3,000	Samuel Caldwell	1,000
Samuel Miles	3,000	Samuel Penrose	1,000
Cad. Morris	2,500	Wm. Turnbull	1,000
Matt. Clarkson	2,500	B. Davis, Jr	1,000
Thos. McKean	2,000	Sharp Delany	1,000
Tho. Donaldson	2,000	Andrew Doy	1,000
John Steinmets	2,000	Peter Whitesides	1,000
Abm. Bickley	2,000	Andrew Robinson	1,000

It is a page in our National History—one most gratifying to the citizens of Philadelphia, and especially to those who inherit the names of these worthies."

The Financial Victories of Mr. Chase.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Clipper.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, Oct. 1, 1861.

When, before the organization of the present Administration, it was understood that Gov. CHASE, Senator elect from Ohio, had been selected by President LINCOLN for the Treasury, and that he had consented to undertake the arduous and important charge, there were not a few presses and persons found expressing the opinion that an error in policy was about to be consummated, and that the right man was not in the right place. It was contended that Gov. CHASE was more peculiarly fitted and calculated for the Department of State, if, indeed, he should be taken at all for any position among the constitutional advisesrs of the Executive. *Voila tout!* The assertion is here ventured that no more able, capable, astute or successful statesman than Gov. CHASE has ever been in charge of the most necessary and important Department of the Executive branch of our Government. Nor is it too much, perhaps, to say, that few men, known to fame, could have conducted the difficult and stupendous monetary negotiations of these perilous and troublous times with so great and gratifying success as SALMON P. CHASE has done. The country, the solid men, the men of money, both among us and abroad, have implicit confidence in the judgment, prudence, discretion and sagacity of Gov. CHASE, and are now ready to confess that how well soever his peculiar talents may fit him for the diplomatic duties of the State Department, he is equally, if not better calculated to conduct, control and manage the great laboratory whence must come not only the sinews of war, but the motive and enabling power of the Government itself. In fact, his administration of the fiscal operations of the times has made him hosts of friends.

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

LATE NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Files of New-Orleans papers to Sept. 18, and of Memphis and Nashville papers to Sept. 20, have been received in Boston. The *Journal* gives the following summary of their contents:

SUSPENSION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS AT NEW-ORLEANS.

The Banks of New-Orleans suspended specie payments at the request of the Governor of Louisiana, who issued a proclamation on the subject, stating the step was necessary to maintain the credit of the $100,000,000 of Treasury Notes issued by the Confederate Government, in order to supply the means for carrying on the war. The Banks are to receive and pay out these notes at par. The New-Orleans Banks were the last to take this step, into which they have been driven by the rebel Government. The action of the Banks at once created a scarcity of small change, the effects of which, as thus stated by the *Picayune*, are amusing:

"There was a great commotion in the different markets this morning on account of the great difficulty in procuring and making change among the butchers and market-women. The purchasers, or marketers, were also in great distress, as they found their bargains stopped after having concluded them, by the impediment of procuring the ready.

All sorts of plans were resorted to; the butchers offered a premium for change, and, on failing to obtain it, made up the balance due in dimes and picayunes by giving extra weight in the meats sold, &c. The hucksters did the same, and made up in potatoes, beans, turnips and cabbage, for small change due.

We learn also that the Lafayette and Carrollton cars have refused to give change for over fifty cents, and that they now give tickets in return for change. This plan will no doubt be resorted to by our city railroads, and thus facilities will be afforded to passengers.

It is said that proprietors of our bar-rooms, restaurants, &c., will also resort to the issuing of checks for drinks, &c. But the checks proposed to be issued by the Common Council will supersede the necessity of this. In a few days our new circulating medium will be in full operation."

The city authorities propose to issue small notes of five, ten, twenty and fifty cents, for one, two and three dollars, to supply the place of change.

TALK ON 'CHANGE.

The *Crescent*, of the 18th inst., says:

"There were gatherings on the flags of Carondelet yesterday. True, they did not exceed a corporal's guard, but it is with profound feelings of sorrow that we have to record that the prestige of Carondelet-street is one of the things that were. We allude to it in the real sense of the word. No cotton on the market; consequently no exchange making. True, there are orders for cotton for the Spanish market, ranging up to 11¾ to 12 cents for middling. The cotton is not in market, but it is on the plantations; and when ISABELLA II. recognizes the Southern Confederacy politically, as well as commercially, she may receive the hundred thousand bales wanted from New-Orleans. This is the general talk; but there is a great deal of side talk going on. The sequestration act is freely commented on. For the information of all branches of Northern firms, we have to state that they are required to present a full balance-sheet to the authorities. For instance, a copartner of a Northern commercial firm is required to close at once and adjust the balances. If there is anything due to Northern copartners, it is under sequestration.

We hardly know how to balance accounts with Carondelet-street. No cotton, no exchange and no shaving—the glorious suspension of coin payments by our banks having knocked the shavers—Shylocks—into the middle of next month or next year—almost induces us to write the epitaph of Carondelet.

We are asked how TOMMY S. SERRILL got out of the Bastile. As we said at the time of his arrest, the Lincolnites would not make much out of him, our expressions are confirmed. He was reported to be an agent of the Bank of England. He was just as much an agent as citizen Fassman's boss drayman. But SERRILL has got out of the Lincoln Bastile. Some of our cotton factors would be glad to receive certain balances for cotton shipped through him."

DEFENCE OF THE CITY.

The *Delta* states that the fortifications above Carrollton are going on finely and will be completed in two weeks. They are represented as sufficiently strong to prevent the invasion of the city from that direction by any force, however large. The *Crescent* is apprehensive, however, that a visit from Uncle Sam's men will find the city unprepared, and in its fear cries out as follows:

"In our humble opinion, the time has come when every resident of this city should come forward and give evidence that he is willing to take up arms in its defence. The day is past when excuses of business, dislike to empty show and Sunday soldiering, should be held as valid. Those who really intend standing up in the hour of need and not shirking their duty should show their hands. They should be preparing themselves by earnest training to do good service. Companies, battalions and armies are not formed in a day. A crowd of inexperienced and undrilled men cannot defend themselves against a regularly-organized attack."

EVACUATION OF SHIP ISLAND.

The *Bulletin*, of the 18th, gives the annexed account of the evacuation of Ship Island:

"Night before last, at 8 o'clock, the evacuation of Ship Island by the Louisiana troops was completed, the fort dismantled, and the guns, ammunition, &c., removed. Thirty-two hours were consumed in destroying the fort, soldiers' quarters, &c., and in removing the troops and armament, during which time two war-steamers, two frigates, and several smaller vessels, belonging to Old ABE LINCOLN's fleet, were in sight, but at a respectful distance, they not daring to interiere with the debarkation of our men.

Had not the officers of the Lincoln fleet been terribly frightened by the appearance of our transports in the vicinity of the Island—evidently thinking that they brought reinforcements to the garrison—they might have caused our men much annoyance, if not great loss of life. The evacuation of Ship Island was a military necessity, and the officers who had charge of the work deserve much credit for the admirable and successful manner in which it was executed. Yesterday the blockaders, we understand, approached the Island and threw several shell into the deserted fort, and finding no enemy on the Island, valiantly landed and hoisted the United States flag."

SEA-COAST DEFENCES.

The *Picayune* argues that the capture of Hatteras by the Federal fleet will prove a barren victory, inasmuch as it has aroused all the seaboard States to make vigorous preparations to repel like invasions. It says:

"We but speak of the feeling which is everywhere manifesting itself, in reference to this matter, among us. The enemy, whether he approach by sea or by land, will be met as vigorously here as he has been in Virginia and in Missouri. The energetic measures which are everywhere in progress for his reception, under the active and judicious direction of the Confederate and State authorities will result, we have no distrust, in placing us in a complete state of defence."

The Police jury of St. Mary's Parish have appropriated $50,000 to be used in home defence, $40,000 to be placed in the hands of Confederate officers at New-Orleans, to be expended in the parish, $10,000 to be applied to supplying the wants of absent volunteers, &c.

The Mayor of Mobile advertises for one thousand men to work upon the fortifications of that city. Two launches have been completed at Mobile, to be used as a coast-guard from Mobile Bay to New-Orleans. Four more are to be built at New-Orleans. What they will be able to accomplish may be judged from their dimensions and armaments, which are given as follows:

"These boats are 37 feet long, 9 feet beam, 3½ feet hold. Each boat carries 24 men, one 24-pound howitzer, and 24 muskets, and is handled by 20 oarsmen."

TRADE OF NEW-ORLEANS.

The *Crescent* boasts of the business of the City, and says that, within the last two weeks, there have been seven or eight large dealers there from Richmond, buying supplies for their houses, and establishing trade relations with the merchants of New-Orleans.

The stock of cotton on the 16th inst. was 10,401 bales. Sugar sold at 8½c.@9c.; molasses, 32c.; flour, $7 25@$8; mess, *forty dollars* per bbl.; bacon, 18c.@21c.; hay, *fifty dollars* per ton; lard, 23c.@25c.

FROM THE POTOMAC.

A letter in the *Delta*, dated Camp Leesburgh, Sept. 7, says:

"*Thank Heaven, our commanders are as fully informed of all Northern movements as if telegraph wires ran into the offices of the Department at Richmond*, and despite all threats of Fort Lafayette, our agents are numerous and sleepless, braving every danger, and successfully accomplishing their hazardous missions with the stea thiness of Crows or Blackfeet Indians.

Of our numbers and preparations in and around here, I shall not speak; *but everything is as our best friends could wish.* Maryland, opposite all our camps, is in a fever of excitement, and large bodies of men are nightly joining us at Aquia Creek, whenever they can elude the Federal craft; but should the enemy ever dream of advancing into Virginia again, none of them will be left to tell the tale."

The *Crescent* has a letter from Richmond, Sept. 13, from which we extract the subjoined:

"The Cabinet is now, and has been for some time, divided on the policy of a forward movement of the Army of the Potomac. The object of delay appears to arise from an apprehension that an attack upon and the destruction of the Capital would thoroughly arouse the North, and would speedily heal all the dissensions which have grown up and are still increasing among the people, upon the necessity of peace or a further prosecution of the war. It is urged that the entire North, to a man, with means and money, would flock to the support of the Federal Government, and instead of an Army of two hundred and fifty thousand men, we would have pressing down upon us a million of frenzied and revengeful soldiers, ready to butcher, lay waste and destroy. The difficulties which now beset the Lincoln Government, in recruiting and filling the regiments now in service, would immediately vanish, and the entire North, in forty days, would be one immense encampment. Others assert the true policy is to await the action of the French and English Governments, *that our difficulties may be arranged without further effusion of blood.* The Army desires an onward movement, the capture of Washington, the consequent uprising in Maryland and the possession of Baltimore for quartering the Army in the winter. What course will be settled upon is unknown, or whether the Army will cross the Potomac, or commence the erection of Winter-quarters on this side, is also unknown. A few days will determine everything. It is evident that a change has taken place in the councils of the Federal leaders, in regard to the next field of military operations, and it is also evident that *the authorities here are appraised of this change in the tactics of the Federalists.* At this moment large bodies of troops are being sent to the Peninsula from Richmond—5,000 men and 400 mounted men have been ordered to Yorktown."

ARMS AND MILITARY STORES FROM MEXICO.

A Galveston correspondent of the *Crescent*, writing on the 10th inst., makes the following reference to the reception of arms from Mexico:

"The Indianola *Courier* says several thousand rifle and musket cartridges, and several tons of lead, arrived there on Sunday last, from the Rio Grande.

I see by the Lavacca *Key* that Capt. JORDAN, of the Green Lake Company, has returned from Metamoras, having succeeded in procuring three boxes of rifles and 11,000 pounds of powder."

A Corpus Christi letter of the 25th ult, published in the Galveston papers, says:

"Great quantities of powder, lead and percussion caps are in transit from Mexico to the interior of this State, and a very extensive purchase of arms, ammunition, and equipments for infantry, has been effected at Vera Cruz for the Confederacy, on very favorable terms."

A train from the Rio Grande also recently brought to San Antonio five thousand sacks of coffee.

FROM TEXAS.

Recruiting appears to be going on actively in Texas. The Governor has been called on for three thousand more troops. Two thousand are to go into camp, and ten companies of Infantry and four of artillery to go on the coast and Rio Grande. A mounted regiment was being raised. One company of it is thus described by the Houston *Telegraph*:

"The men are 104 in number, each armed with a double-barrel shot gun, a six-shooter and a bowie knife, double edged, two feet long and weighing three pounds. Every man is a perfect horseman and a splendid shot. If this regiment does not make its mark on the Lincolnites, there is no virtue in strength, courage, patriotism and thorough knowledge of the use of horses and arms."

A Texas paper gives the following rumor of invasion:

"Rumor says that 3,000 Federal, or rather United States troops, have been landed at San Blas, or at some other point on the Pacific coast of Mexico for the purpose of marching across the country toward Tueson, and forming a junction with the troops in New Arizona and Mexico, and then entering Texas by way of El Paso. If such is the case, they will probably be surprised to learn that their friends have been captured, and that they will have to meet a strong Texas force instead of a strong body of Federal friends."

The Brownsville *Flag*, in view of the expected interference in Mexican affairs by France and England, calls for the occupation of Northern Mexico by Southern troops, to at least the Sierra Madre. A Monterey correspondent of the San Antonio *Ledger*, however, takes a different view. He says:

"Let us be convinced that the taking of Sierra Madre, either by voluntary annexation or by force, will be the downfall of Slavery, as nowhere in these States would it pay, or could it compete with native labor, nor could we establish such a barrier to prevent the slaves running into Mexico."

STARTLING RUMOR.

Under this caption the Savannah *Republican* of Sept. 17 says:

"A soldier who came up from Fort Pulaski last night reports that an engagement between the Lincoln fleet and the fort at Port Royal commenced Monday afternoon and continued through the whole of yesterday. The guns were distinctly heard from Fort Pulaski."

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

A letter from on board the United States steamship *Niagara*, dated Sept. 14, and published in the Philadelphia *Press*, says:

"There is a rumor prevalent among us that we are to join with the flag ship in an attack on Ship Island in a few days, but I give it to you as received, although I know the flag-officer has long entertained an idea to that effect.

This morning the usual monotony of our life was relieved by the appearance of a small batteau approaching the ship from the shore. Sending a boat to her, and bringing her alongside, it proved to contain the lighthouse-keeper and his son, who stated that the steamer *Ivy*, of the 'rebel Navy,' had visited him a day or so ago, and after seizing the few valuables he had, ordered him to hold himself in readiness to go up to New-Orleans and give an account of himself. But as his Union sentiments would be apt to meet the disapproval of the buccaneers, he thought best to make his escape to the ship. On hearing his story, our Captain had three boats manned and armed and sent after his family and effects, which they succeeded in getting without any molestation. This keeper informs us that the great 'boomarang,' the *Enoch Train*, has made two attempts to come down, but has broken down each time, and is now at anchor at the head of the pass, undergoing repairs. The difficulty appears that she is entirely unmanageable—when under way not easily stopped, and when stopped not easily got under way; so I think that you may make a note in your log-book, that the great 'bugaboo' is a *fizzle*. We will send the light-house keeper and family to northward per *Connecticut*, enriched some three hundred and odd dollars.

The *Santee* has just arrived. She only stops for the purpose of making an exchange of surgeons, and then proceeds to Galveston. She informs us that the *Richmond* has relieved the *Brooklyn*, she having started on her way home. The *Powhatan* has not, as yet, returned from the chase of the *Sumter*, still leading us to the hope that they may prove successful.

Officers and crew all well."

THE SIEGE OF LEXINGTON.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. PRICE.

HEAD-QUARTERS MISSOURI STATE GUARD,
CAMP WALLACE, LEXINGTON,
Monday, Sept. 23, 1861.

To Hon. Claiborne F. Jackson, Governor of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to submit to your Excellency the following report of the actions which terminated on the 20th inst., with the surrender of the United States forces and property at this place, to the army under my command:

After chastising the marauding armies under LANE and MONTGOMERY, and driving them out of the State, and after compelling them to abandon Fort Scott, as detailed in my last report, I continued my march toward this point, with an army increasing hourly in numbers and enthusiasm.

On the 10th inst., just as we were about to encamp for the day, a mile or two west of Rose Hill, I learned that a detachment of Federal troops and Home Guards were marching from Lexington to Warrensburgh to rob the Bank in that place, and plunder and arrest the citizens of Johnson County, in accordance with Gen. FREMONT's proclamation and instructions. Although my men were greatly fatigued by several days' continuous and rapid marching, I determined to press forward so as to surprise the enemy if possible at Warrensburgh. Therefore, after resting a few hours, we resumed the march at sunset, and marched without intermission until 2 o'clock in the morning, when it became evident that the infantry, very few of whom had eaten a mouthful in twenty-two hours, could march no further. I then halted them, and went forward with the larger part of my mounted men till we came, about daybreak, within view of Warrensburgh, where I ascertained that the enemy had hastily fled about midnight, burning the the bridges behind them. The rain began to fall about the same time.

This circumstance, coupled with the fact that my men had been fasting for more than twenty-four hours, constrained me to abandon the idea of pursuing the enemy that day; my infantry and artillery having come up, we encamped at Warrensburgh, whose citizens vied with each other in feeding my almost famished soldiers. An unusally violent storm delayed our march the next morning till about 10 o'clock; we then pushed forward rapidly, still hoping to overtake the enemy. Finding it impossible to do this with my infantry, I again ordered a detachment to move forward, and placing myself at their head continued the pursuit to within two and a half miles of Lexington, when, having learned that the enemy were already within town, and it being late, and my men fatigued by a forced march, and utterly without provisions, I halted for the night.

About daybreak the next morning a sharp skirmish took place between our pickets and the enemy's outposts. This threatened to become general. Being unwilling, however, to risk a doubtful engagement, when a short delay would make success certain, I fell back two or three miles and awaited the arrival of my infantry and artillery. These having come up, we advanced upon the town, driving in the enemy's pickets, until we came within a short distance of the city itself. Here the enemy attempted to make a stand, but they were speedily driven from every position, and forced to take shelter within their intrenchments. We then took our position within easy range of the College, which building they had strongly fortified, and opened upon them a brisk fire from BLEDSOE's battery, which, in the absence of Capt. BLEDSOE, who had been wounded at Big Dry-Wood, was gallantly commanded by Capt. EMMET MCDONALD, and by PARSONS' battery, under the skillful command of Capt. GUIBOR.

Finding after sunset that our ammunition, the most of which had been left behind on the march from Springfield, was nearly exhausted, and that my men, thousands of whom had not eaten a particle in thirty-six hours, required rest and food, I withdrew to the Fair Ground and encamped there. My ammunition wagons having been at last brought up, and large reinforcements having been received, I again moved into town on Wednesday, the 18th inst., and began the final attack upon the enemy's works.

Brig.-Gen. RAINS' Division occupied a strong position on the east and northeast of the fortifications, from which an effective cannonading was kept up on the enemy by BLEDSOE's Battery, under command, except on the last day, of Capt. EMMET MCDONALD, and another battery, commanded by Capt. CHURCHILL CLARK, of St. Louis. Both these gentlemen and the men and officers under their command are deservedly commended in the accompanying report of Brig.-Gen. RAINS.

Gen. PARSONS took a position southwest of the works, whence his battery, under command of Capt. GUIBOR, poured a steady fire into the enemy.

Skirmishers and sharp-shooters were also sent forward from both of these divisions to harrass and fatigue the enemy, and to cut them off from the water on the north, east and south, of the college, and did inestimable service in the accomplishment of these purposes.

Col. CORORNER JACKSON's Division, and a part of Gen. STEEN's, were posted near Gen. RAINS' and Gen. PARSON's, as a reserve, but no occasion occurred to call them into action. They were, however, at all times vigilant, and ready to rush upon the enemy.

Shortly after entering the city on the 18th, Col. RIVES, who comman

possession, with what propriety it is difficult to ascertain.

THE OATH TAKEN BY MULLIGAN'S COMMAND.

The Chicago *Post* has evidence that MULLIGAN'S command did take an oath to keep the peace against the rebels, but in this novel manner: When the Brigade was drawn up in line before crossing the river, one of PAICE'S officers rode up to the head of the column, and read to Company A the form of an oath not to bear arms against the State of Missouri or the Rebel Confederacy. "All you that take the oath take off your caps," he said, and without waiting to see how many caps were raised, rode on to the next company, exclaiming, "You've heard the oath read; all you that take it remove your caps." And in this manner he went through with the companies. The soldiers of the Irish Brigade regarded it then, and now regard it, as no obligation at all binding upon their consciences or actions. One chap swears that he took his cap off simply for the purpose of scratching his head.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

GEN. ANDERSON'S STAFF.

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 24, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.—In obedience to instructions from the War Department, the undersigned assumes command of the Department of the Cumberland, composed of the States of Kentucky and Tennessee.

The following-named officers are announced as members of his Staff:

Capt. O. D. GREENE, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Capt. H. C. SYMONDS, Commissary of Subsistence.
Capt. WALWORTH JENKINS, Quartermaster.
Capt. F. E. PRIME, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. A. MICHLER, Corps of Topographical Engineers.
Surgeon ROBERT MURRAY, Medical Director and Purveyor.

(Signed) ROBERT ANDERSON,
Brigadier-General United States Army,
(Official) Commanding Department.
OLIVER D. GREENE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

SECESSION FORCES IN KENTUCKY.

From the Louisville Democrat.

There are, beyond a doubt, some eight or ten secession camps in this State, used as recruiting stations and for offensive operations. What number of men there are in them can probably be estimated. At or near Bloomfield, Ky., forty-six miles southeast of Louisville, is a squad of perhaps two hundred Secessionists, having arms with them stolen from the State. It was through this point that WALTER N. HALDEMAN and others passed *en route* to join BUCKNER. They leave in squads of ten or twelve at a time, traveling by night, and are striking for Bowling-green by county roads. The object of this camp seems less intended for offensive operations than as a rendezvous fot disaffected persons. It may, however, gather into force. The men are undisciplined, and ignorant of military duty—incapable of making any serious resistance against an armed force.

In Meade County, or on the borders of Hardin, below West Point, there is said to be a force under LA PAILLE, whose numbers are variously estimated from 100 to 300. It is most likely, however, that these men have seceded to Bowling Green. The mouth of the river and the town of West Point, important as defences to Louisville, are held by Capt. GIBSON, with a Union force. Hickman and several other points below are held by Maj.-Gen. POLK, with about 10,000 men. They are believed to be intrenching themselves, the object being to fight behind breastworks.

At Bowling Green and other points on the line of the road, BUCKNER, the traitor Kentucky General, has about 7,000 men, and can easily gather more.

In Owen County, four miles from the Kentucky River, is another recruiting force, under Col. MARSHALL. The object of these is said to be a descent on Frankfort, or a move against Madison, Ind. JESSE D. BRIGHT is also said to be recruiting at Warsaw, no doubt for the purpose of destroying the town of Madison, for vomiting him out of it. These men are variously estimated at from eight hundred to twelve hundred. In Morgan County, there is a rebel encampment near the village of Hazel Green, and large numbers of rebels from the counties lying between Bath and the Covington and Lexington Railroad are passing up every night. They have arms, blankets and kegs of powder. In this camp are JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, WILLIAM PRESTON, WILLIAM MOORE and others. The most of those collected there are believed to be cavalry, and they number about eight or nine hundred men.

Gen. ZOLLICOFFER, as has been published, has seized the passes of the Cumberland Gap, with a force of about five thousand men, and is advancing into the southeastern counties of the State.

There are, then, engaged in the Confederate cause, in the invasion, and traitorous Kentuckians, who are preparing to engage in it, about twenty-five thousand men, scattered at different points in the State. Of these, the Tennesseeans invading the State are the only ones well drilled, and fit to do anything but to serve as marauding parties, and their actual force, in the three attacking columns under POLK, BUCKNER and ZOLLICOFFER, can be esttimated at twenty-two thousand. The centre column, under BUCKNER, is the one most to be feared, as he can be easily reinforced by thousands from Virginia. We see no cause for apprehension, however. The Northern States have equal facilities, and our own State can do more, perhaps, than the Confederates, when her raw recruits are once drilled.

THE LAST BLUNDER.

From the Philadelphia Evening Journal.

We obtained the following interesting information of the blunder committed on Saturday night, by our own men, during the advance on Falls Church, from an officer of Capt. MOTT'S Flying Artillery, U. S. A., who was present. The primitive cause emanated from the fact that the officer in command of Col. BAKER'S Regiment, who, without orders from Gen. SMITH, deeming it expedient sent forward a company of his regiment to deploy through the woods as skirmishers to the right, Gen. SMITH having ordered him to deploy only to the left.

Three companies of BERDAN'S Sharp-shooters were specially deployed by Gen. SMITH to reconnoitre the left, and Gen. SMITH, knowing that he had ordered no troops to the left except the Sharp-shooters, gave them directions to fire on any armed bodies they might meet. Unfortunately, they met Col. BAKER'S men and opened fire on them, but owing to the thickness of the underbrush no one was seriously injured.

A number of the sharp-shooters being inexperienced, were very much startled by thus suddenly stumbling on an almost fancied foe, and some of them inadvertently threw away their arms and ran, being charged upon by BAKER'S men with bayonets, his men being now nearly as well disciplined as regulars. BAKER'S men found out who BERDAN'S men were by picking up their rifles and discovering they were of all patterns, twenty-five sorts, some heavy and some light.

But the mischief did not end here. As BAKER'S men returned to their regiment by another route, as they were falling back to report what had happened to their commander, they accidentally fell upon Col. OWENS' regiment, who in turn mistaking them for the enemy, charged bayonet in great fury, and would have demolished them, but for the fact that the Captain of the California men shouted out, "We are friends; do not kill us. We belong to the California Regiment."

About the same time a panic took place among some of the cavalry, which also caused a stampede among the horses attached to the several pieces of artillery, and the road being narrow, one of the pieces was overturned, when two or three of the men were thrown to the ground and trampled to death by the cavalry, and others were injured.

It is due to Gen. BAKER and Col. OWEN to say that they were not in command at the time, being at present in this city on special business of the Government. Such panics and mistakes are by no means rare among raw troops, nor can any blame attach to the Commanding General, because wisdom was evinced by him in thus placing the raw troops in the advance, that they might experience the excitement, fatigues and dangers incident to a forward movement within the enemy's lines.

We learn that Col. OWEN has had no opportunity to drill his men since they have been in Virginia, owing to the fact that they have been constantly engaged at work on the battlements of Fort Smith. It must be remembered that these troops were in the advance, but not in the van. They were supporting the California Regiment, the Sharp-Shooters and Captain Mott's Battery.

In the excitement of the moment, a number of Col. OWEN'S men accidentally discharged their pieces, which sounded very much like the firing of pickets when attacked by the enemy. This attracted the attention of BAXTER'S Philadelphia Fire Zouaves, who quickened their pace, and were again, for the instant, mistaken for the enemy by the Irish regiment, when the latter, to some extent, opened fire on them, killing several and wounding a number slightly.

At this time one of Gen. SMITH'S aids rode up, and in a few moments entire order was restored.

A TETE-A-TETE.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American* writes, under date of Sept. 29:

"A curious item of history was made by the Eighth Regiment of Pennsylvania Reserves, this day week, while on picket duty at Great Falls. The rebel pickets came to the edge of the river, and invited ours over to spend a social half-hour. The invitation was accepted, and during the remainder of the day over a hundred of our men crossed over, and about forty of the rebels returned the compliment. Some very amusing stories of the day's proceedings are told.

Among the rebel visitors to our camp were two captains and several lieutenants, who, upon leaving in the evening, cut off the buttons from their coats and presented them to our men as mementoes of their visit. They eat and drank together, and as the story goes, "had a good time generally." Nearly all of these rebels were badly off for shoes, and their uniform, which was poor, was made of "nigger cloth." They stated that they had no heart in this struggle, but they supposed it must be fought out. One Capt. WEAVER, of Berkley County, Va., was particularly affectionate to one of the captains of the Eighth, but parted with the promise to kill him when they met in battle array. Col. HAYS, upon whose authority I make this somewhat extraordinary statement, was with his regiment at the time, but was not present during the interviews between his men and those of the enemy. As the latter were retiring, however, he was espied at a little distance off by one of the Lieutenants, who accosted him with a "How dy'e do, Colonel, wouldn't you like to be home with your family this blessed Sabbath?" The Colonel had just time to reply, "Not unless you rebels were properly disposed of," before the party was back again across the river. Since then there has been no picket shooting in that vicinity, and the friendly interchange of courtesies has, it is said, had a good effect in the neighboring sections of Virginia. The experiment was, nevertheless, one of very doubtful propriety, and ought not to be repeated.

CONGRESSMAN ELY.

Lieut. MURPHY, of the Thirty-Eighth New-York Regiment, who escaped from Richmond some days ago, is at present in Rochester. The *Democrat* states that he has recently had an interview with Mrs. ELY, wife of Congressman ELY. Lieut. MURPHY says that the impression that has gone out from the statement of Lieut. HUBD, of Kentucky—who, with Lieut. RAYNER, was his companion in the escape—that Mr. ELY had conducted himself in a manner unbecoming a Union man, is certainly wrong. He says he was quite intimate with Mr. ELY, while Lieut. HUBD was not. He never heard a word from Mr. ELY that would warrant any such statement as has been made. He conducted himself like an honorable man in all respects. Lieut. MURPHY further states that Lieut. HUBD was certainly mistaken as to the contents of the paper prepared by Mr. ELY to be sent to Washington by him. The paper had no reference to an exchange of prisoners, but was simply a defence of the conduct of sundry officers of the New-York Regiments engaged at Bull Run, and was designed for publication in New-York. Lieut. MURPHY says he carried it until it was destroyed, as a matter of precaution, as it would have betrayed the party had it been found upon one of them.

This clears up the whole statement made by Lieut. HUBD so unfavorable to Mr. ELY, and published in the Buffalo *Commercial*. Lieut. M. says the stories published from time to time by the Richmond papers that Mr. ELY was performing menial labor are equally absurd. The prisoners were fed on fresh beef, bread and coffee, had plenty of it, and were kindly treated.

The particulars of the closing scenes at Bull Run, as related by Mr. MURPHY, are interesting. He was acting as Quartermaster, and felt it a matter of duty to look after the wounded, and while thus employed was taken prisoner. He was at Sudley Church, the largest hospital. He says that no outrages were committed upon the wounded at the hospitals as has been published. After he was taken to Manessas, he was offered his discharge by signing an unconditional agreement not to fight against the Southern Confederacy. This he declined to do, and went to Richmond.

HOW SOUTH CAROLINA "RAISES THE WIND."

The Charleston *Mercury* of Sept. 13th has the following advertisement:

Valuable Machinery, Materials, Masons', Smiths', Carpenters' and Laborers' Tools', &c., at Public Auction.

BY T. A. WHITNEY, Auctioneer.

Will be sold at public auction, at the new custom-house yard, on Tuesday, Sept. 24th, 1861, at 10½ o'clock A. M., the following articles:

MACHINERY.

One 20-horse steam engine and boiler, 2 steam pumps, 1 portable engine, 1 turning and screw lathe, 1 pair shears, 7 moveable derricks, 1 stationary derrick, 1 pile driver and hammer, 8 crabs for derricks, 1 stationary derrick, 4 railroad cars, 2 marble-saws, 16 purchase-blocks.

MATERIALS.

36,000 new gray bricks, 10,000 old bricks, 29 barrels marble dust, 18 barrels plaster Paris, 5,399 pounds iron and steel, in bars, 1,507 pounds copper and brass, firebrick and clay, ropes, &c., &c.

MASONS' TOOLS.

Spirit levels, plumb rules, trowels, chisels, drills, bevels, hammers, crowbars, sledges, &c.

SMITHS' TOOLS.

Bellows, anvils, vices, sledges, hammers, tongs, forge tools, &c.

CARPENTERS' TOOLS.

Crosscut saws, augers, centre sawing frame, axes, grindstones, benches, &c.

LABORERS' TOOLS.

Barrows, picks, shovels, hods, handspikes, chains, &c., &c.

Conditions cash.

W. F. COLCOCK, Collector.

Conditions "*cash*." Nothing but "*cash*" will meet the necessities of the case.

All these "traps" *are the property of the United States, used there in building a custom-house at a cost almost fabulous, when this rebellion broke out.*

WHEREABOUTS OF SENATOR BRECKINRIDGE.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* states upon good authority that Senator BRECKINRIDGE, with KENNE RICHARDS, arrived last Sunday night week at Prestonsburgh, Floyd County, which joins the Virginia boundary. Col. GEORGE B. HODGE, of Newport, and Col. GEORGE W. JOHNSON, of Scott County, arrived at the same place on Tuesday. On Wednesday, Col. WM. PRESTON, Hon. W. E. SYMMES, a son of BRUTUS J. CLAY, Union State Senator from Bourbon and Bath, and Capt. STONER, with his company, arrived there. *On the same day all left by the State road for Virginia, where they now are.* They were all finely mounted and well armed. Nearly one thousand armed Kentuckians had passed through Prestonsburgh between Sunday morning and Wednesday evening, the time that BRECKINRIDGE and company were there. At the Sounding Gap, Cumberland Mountain, which is at the head waters of the Kentucky and Big Sandy Rivers, there is a secession camp of 1,500 men, and it is increasing in numbers daily by accessions from Kentucky and Virginia. This camp commands the two great roads that meet there—one down the Big Sandy and the other down the Kentucky River. It is about forty miles from the Tennessee railroad. The *Enquirer*'s informant says that on his way down the State road leading through Prestonsburgh, he constantly met squads on horseback, in wagons, and on foot, with shot-guns and squirrel rifles, on their way to Virginia to join the Southern Army.

BLANKETS WANTED FOR OUR SOLDIERS.

The Quartermaster-General has issued the following appeal:

The troops in the field need blankets. The supply in the country is exhausted. Men spring to arms faster than the mills can manufacture, and large quantities ordered from abroad have not yet arrived.

To relieve pressing necessities, contributions are invited from the surplus stores of families.

The regulation army blanket weighs five pounds, but good, sound woollen blankets, weighing not less than four pounds, will be gladly received at the office of the United States Quartermasters in the principal towns of the loyal States, and applied to the use of the troops.

To such as have blankets which they can spare, but cannot afford to give, the full market value of suitable blankets, delivered as above, will be paid.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General United States.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1861.

INDIA-RUBBER BLANKETS FOR THE SOLDIERS.

Gov. OLDEN, of New-Jersey, has addressed a circular letter to prominent citizens through the State, suggesting the propriety of opening subscription lists to raise money to furnish each of the soldiers in the State Regiments with India-rubber bankets. The General Government does not furnish these blankets, and Gov. OLDEN does not feel authorized to purchase them with the money appropriated by the Legislature.

CAMP HATTERAS, MASSACHUSETTS.

Rev. C. W. DENNISON, an Army Chaplain, a short time ago on service at Fortress Monroe, is now engaged in recruiting one thousand men in New-England for secret special service on the seacoast under Gen. BUTLER. On Oct. 2 Camp Hatteras, the rendezvous, was opened at Hyde Park, Mass., with appropriate services. The regiment is to be called the National Coast Brigade, and will embrace seamen, fishermen, ship-carpenters, ship-smiths, boat-builders, sail-makers, riggers, stevedores, and all other accepted men suitable for special secret land and sea service—such men as were so useful to the country in the expedition to Hampton Roads, Chesapeake Bay, Cape Hatteras and Pensacola. The work of recruiting is already progressing, from New-Haven, Conn., to Portland, Me. The post of Colonel Commandant has been tendered to Capt. ROBERT B. FORBES, of Boston.

THE PRISONERS OF STATE.

The Baltimore *Patriot* of Oct. 4 says:

"We learn that a letter was received yesterday from GEORGE WM. BROWN, the Mayor of Baltimore, now in confinement at Fort Lafayette. He states that he is in good health, and very comfortably located under the circumstances. Two other persons, S. TEAKLE WALLIS, of Baltimore, and Mr. SEYMOUR, of New-York, occupy the same room with him. Mr. BROWN states that the health of Mr. WALLIS is suffering from his confinement."

THE SENATORS FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal* says: "The telegraph has announced that the Legislature of this State has elected GEORGE DAVIS, Esq., of New-Hanover, and WILLIAM T. DORTCH, Esq., of Wayne, Senators from North Carolina in the Congress of the Confederate States. Mr. DAVIS is now one of the delegates at large from this State to the Provisional Congress, having been chosen by the convention. Mr. DORTCH is one of the Commoners from the County of Wayne, and is also Speaker of the present House of Commons of the State."

THE REPORTED ATTACK ON BEAUFORT.

The New-Haven *Register* says, regarding the rumor published in the Savannah *Republican*, of an attack on Beaufort, South Carolina:

"We have seen a gentleman just from the blockading ships off Charleston, who left some days after the reported engagement, and he says no thing of the kind had taken place. There were no National ships to be seen off Savannah and Port Royal, and only the *Wyabash* and *Vandalia* off Charleston."

WHAT THEY WANT IT FOR.

It has been denied, says the Washington *Star*, that the iron taken from the Baltimore and Ohio Road west of Martinsburgh, by the rebels, was to be used for the extension of the Manassas Gap Road from Strasburgh to Winchester. It is probable that it is for the completion of the Fredericksburgh and Gordonsville Road, a defunct road, partly graded two or three years ago, but which it may now be considered of some importance to finish, as it would enable the Confederates to receive heavy reinforcements of troops, if needed, at Aquia Creek or Fredericksburgh at short notice, by the connections at Gordonsville with the Orange and Alexandria, Central, and Manassas Gap—giving them all the connections to readily concentrate large bodies of troops.

MOVEMENTS OF THE U. S. CHASSEURS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST U. S. CHASSEURS, IN CAMP ON QUEEN'S FARM, NEAR WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 30, 1861.

My last letter to the TIMES was dated at Camp Advance, on the extreme left of the Union Army lines, towards the rebel posts. The Chasseurs were then temporarily brigaded with Gen. BAKER, of the California Regiment; but, though the General made strenuous exertions to have us remain, and, indeed, expressed himself highly in our favor, still the orders of the Commanding General were adverse, and Col. COCHRANE'S command were held for another Division of the Army.

Subsequently to the affair at Lewinsville, from which Col. STEVENS emerged with such credit, the sinking of trenches was the principal occupation of our soldiers. Occasional alarms would arouse but not startle them; for even in so short a period they had become fully inured to the hardships attending such active service. After the lapse of two weeks, during which the most severe duties were performed with alacrity, the battalion was ordered to return to Camp Shaler. It was sunset when they started, and ere midnight the head of the column reached the old familiar quarters. The boys were glad to get "home," for, indeed, the clean-looking tents, and the smooth green sward around had a home-like aspect, when contrasted with the wilderness from which we came.

Another week of camp life was relieved by one of those pleasing incidents which are ever to be regarded as harbingers of felicity. The men were paid off. The secret impulses of human nature were now broadly developed. Letters were speedily indited to absent relatives, with small sums of money inclosed, and a goodly portion of the thousands disbursed on that day was winging its way silently to distant friends. Its reception will send gladness to many hearts. It is the noblest breathing of devotion to those left behind. God bless the noble fellows who, in addition to toiling for their mother country or the land of their adoption, think also of the dear ones far away, and think in such a way as makes thought a practical blessing.

The Chasseurs have been brigaded with Gen. GRAHAM, in the Division commanded by Gen. DON CARLOS BUELL, Brigadier-General by appointment, and Acting General of Division. He was Major BUELL, of the regular Army, an officer of such distinguished abilities, and so highly esteemed by Gen. MCCLELLAN, that it is understood that one of the conditions insisted on by the latter, in accepting his present command, was the recall of Major BUELL from California, where he had been assigned. The condition has been fulfilled, and the whole Union may well rejoice in having added to the list of its officers such an able coadjutor as Gen. BUELL. Brig.-Gen. GRAHAM is another officer of known standing, both as a tactician and a disciplinarian. Both of these officers have been specially requested to relinquish their action with the regular Army, in order to assume the command of the volunteer forces. There are but two brigades in this Division, the other being that of Gen. COUCH.

Gen. GRAHAM'S Brigade is made up of the following regiments: First United States Chasseurs, Col. JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York; Thirty-first Pennsylvania, Col. WILLIAMS; Twenty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. BURNEY; and the Long Island Volunteers, Col. ADAMS.

This Division is one that is pronounced by Army officers competent to judge, to be the best now in the field. The Chasseurs were assigned to it on this ground. Col. COCHRANE, it is said, was assured by Gen. BURNSIDE, of Rhode Island, and by Major WILLIAMS, one of the Aids to Gen. MCCLELLAN, that Gen. BUELL'S Division ranked superior to any other in the Volunteer service. In order to sustain this general high reputation, the regiments composing it must, when the time arrives, preserve its fame unsullied. It will be remembered that the Rhode Island Second, Col. FRANK WHEATON, forms a part of Gen. COUCH'S Brigade.

Every regiment of the Division is undergoing incessant drill and practice, by special order, and in Gen. BUELL, the indefatigable and restless SHALER, of the Chasseurs, will find a Division officer after his own heart.

The Division is under marching orders, every company having two day's rations cooked in advance—each man having forty rounds continually in his cartridge-box, and everything being in constant readiness to move in five minutes. Such is the celerity required to keep pace with this rebel villainy.

Action and reaction are always equal and in opposite directions. The action of Gen. MCCLELLAN has caused a corresponding reaction in every other department. Gen. CAMERON, of course, feels greatly relieved, and this is apparent in his increased cheerfulness, in the spirit of increased confidence with which he expresses himself, and in the renewed activity of his powers. In Gen. MCCLELLAN he has a pillar to lean upon, which is proof against ordinary shocks; his anxiety has been lessened, and indeed the Secretary of War, with the other members of the Cabinet and President LINCOLN, depend entirely upon the Major-General, always, of course, with a proper regard for Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT.

A great deal has been said of the general good order of the Army. Much of this stuff is Buncumbe; for there is a great deal of disorder, and the most part of it is found in the City of Washington. Some of it is produced by the private soldiers; some of it is produced by the Provost Guards; much of it is occasioned by subordinate officers; the greater part is caused by bad whisky; and taking all the items in a lump, one might foot up a large amount of disorderly conduct in the National Capital. Let any one, with an observing eye, pass up and down Pennsylvania avenue any day, and he will see much to censure, as well as some things to approve. While this order of things obtains in the city, it is well that we can speak so highly of the Army at large. "Idleness is the parent of mischief." There is a great deal of idleness in Washington, just now, and consequently a great deal of mischief. Fops in uniforms are no more soldiers than asses are lions, clothed in the skins of the forest king. But these carpet "Colonels in the golden future" have the faculty of making much mischief. I know there are an abundance of them in New-York, who love to sport in fashionable places; of the same ilk are those who loiter in Washington.

It is said that this Division of the Army is under marching orders, not for the purpose of entering Virginia, but because of the doubt occasioned as to the future movements of the enemy, on account of the sudden and unexpected recession of the rebel lines from Munson's Hill.

Matters have remained in *statu quo* about as long as it is possible, and a grand conflict must soon take place. The telegraph has kept the whole North in a continual state of tip-toe expectation, but the last alarm is about to come. We are ready for it.

The right of our line is about three miles north of the Capital, opposite Fort Lyon, one of the continuous chain of the Potomac fortifications. SHORT.

LAW REPORTS.

Practice on Motion to Strike out Answer as False, Sham or Frivolous.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Ingraham and Leonard.

Mussina and another vs. *Stillman et als.*—On the 27th of September argument was had before this Court upon an appeal from an order of Mr. Justice LEONARD, refusing to strike out the answer of the defendants Stillman and Belden. The motion at special term was to strike out the answer, as false, sham or frivolous. It appeared that the answer was served about two and a half years since, and the motion was not made until a few weeks ago. The papers also showed that the defence set up in the answer was perfectly valid and well made out. The following is the decision of the Court sustaining the defendants Stillman and Belden:

By the Court—INGRAHAM, J.—The objection to the falsity of the allegations made in the answer should have been taken when the motion was made for leave to put in the amended answer. A copy of it was served, the plaintiff had the opportunity of seeing its truth or falsity, and he should then have objected to its being put in; not having done so, he is precluded afterward from making a motion to strike it out.

It is also a serious objection to such a motion that it is founded on the examination of witnesses in the cause, and it in fact amounts to a trial of the case, if the Court can be called upon to try whether an answer is true or not, according to the testimony of witnesses examined in the cause.

On looking at the answer, it appears that many of the denials are general. Where this is so, an answer will not be stricken out as false.

Although the order appealed from was not made on this ground, the motion should on that account have been denied.

The order appealed from should be affirmed with costs.

This is only one of a score of motions in the case, which is a branch of the noted case against Judge Watrous, respecting the alleged land frauds in Texas.

Court of General Sessions.

The October term of this Court will commence to-morrow, (Monday,) and Recorder HOFFMAN will preside during the term. The calendar of prison cases is smaller than usual, but the bail cases number nearly 100. The case of Samuel H. Merritt, indicted for the murder of John Swain, in a porter-house, during a controversy growing out of the merits of secession, is set down for Wednesday next. The prisoner will be defended by James T. Brady and A. Oakey Hall, Esquires.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Bosworth, Woodruff, Monerief, Robertson and White, Justices.

John R. Terry vs. *The Mayor, &c., of New-York.*—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, order of reference discharged, costs to abide event.

Gould Hoyt, Executor, &c., vs. *Samuel N. Hoyt.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Andrew Brady vs. *David Hennion.*—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered, costs to abide event.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

WHITE, J.—*Frederick A. Platt, Receiver, &c.*, vs. *James J. Parker et al.*—Motion for letters rogatory granted, but without an order for a stay of proceedings, and the party finally succeeding in the action is to have $10 costs of motion.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 5, 1861.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '62....	95¾	120
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	92	50
2,000	U. S. 5s, '65.....	87⅜	150
10,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	82	50
1,000	Ohio State 6s, '86.	90½	100
1,000	Kentucky St. 6s	76	100
2,000	Ill. Cou. bds. '70	80	246
3,000	Tenn. State 6s '90	42¾	100
8,000	do.....	42	100
5,000	do.....	41⅞	100
1,000	Virginia State 6s	45⅜	400
5,000	Missouri State 6s	42⅜	30
1,000	do.....	42⅜	50
30,000	do.....	42⅜	77
10,000	do.....s10	42⅜	200
20,000	do.....b10	42⅜	150
5,000	do.....b10	42⅜	50
1,000	M. 6sis. H. & S. J. R	46⅜	60
1,000	Cal. State 7s.....	92	100
2,000	Chi. C'y W. Loan	75	50
1,000	Har. 1st mtg. Bs.	95	200
1,000	C. B. & Q. R. s ⅌ c. b	92⅜	10
5,000	do.....	92⅜	60
5,000	M. So. Sk'g. Fd. bs	77⅜	50
9,000	Ill. C. R. bs. ex i	87⅜	50
1,000	L. E. & W. 1st M. B.	65	50
3,000	Gal. & Chi. 2d M. B.	96	50
75	Manhattan Bank...	115	50
50	Mechanics' Bank...	93	100
5	Bank of Commerce.	80⅜	200
25	Metropolitan Bank.	86	250
5	do.....	86⅛	100
50	Del. & H. Canal Co.	85	100
760	N. Y. Central R....	76⅛	600
450	do.....	75⅝	700
100	do.....b10	75⅞	1350
150	do.....b10	75⅞	200
50	do.....s10	75⅞	100
230	Erie Railway.....	28⅛	50
75	do.....	28⅜	150
150	do.....b30	28⅛	150
100	do.....s15	28⅜	25
150	do.....	28⅜	

120	Pacific Mail St. Co.	91	
50	do.....b30	91	
150	Hudson River R....	34⅛	
50	do.....b30	34⅛	
100	do.....b30	34⅜	
100	do.....s30	34⅜	
246	Harlem Railroad...	10¾	
100	Harlem R. Pref'ed.	25⅜	
100	do.....	25⅞	
100	do.....b30	25⅞	
400	do.....	26	
30	Mich Cen. R.....	43½	
50	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	14⅜	
77	do.....	14⅞	
200	do.....b30	15	
150	do.....	15	
50	M. S. & N. I. G. S..	32½	
60	do.....	32⅝	
100	do.....	32⅝	
50	do.....b30	33	
200	do.....	33	
10	Panama R. R.....	118	
50	do.....	117¾	
50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	s30 66⅝	
50	do.....	67	
50	do.....	66⅞	
50	do.....s30	66¾	
50	do.....s10	66¾	
100	Clev. & Pittsb'g R.R.	12¾	
200	do.....	12	
250	Gal. & Chicago R.R.	70¾	
100	Clev. & Tol. R.....	32⅞	
100	do.....	32⅝	
600	do.....	32¾	
700	do.....	32⅝	
1350	do.....	32½	
200	do.....s10	32½	
100	Chic. & Rock I. R..	47¾	
50	do.....s10	47¾	
150	do.....c	47¾	
150	do.....b60	48	
25	Chic., B. & Q. R....	62¾	

SATURDAY, Oct. 5—P. M.

Although only one session of the Stock Exchange was held, to-day, the adjourned being ordered for the purpose of recarpeting the Board room, an active business was done in Stocks, generally at the full rates of yesterday, and on some of the Government Securities and Western Railways at a further advance. The purchases of Cleveland and Toledo Shares continue on a large scale, and orders for both classes of Michigan Southern were in the Board at 33 for the Guaranteed, and 15@15½ for the common Shares. New-York Central was done at 75⅛@¼@⅜, closing 75⅜@½, late in the afternoon. The last sales of Toledo were at 32⅛, and that price bid for more.

The following were the bids of the City Bank Shares to-day:

New-York	83	Bk. of North America	81
Manhattan	115	Hanover	67
Mechanics	93	Metropolitan	86
America	16¾	East River	80
Phenix	85	Nassau	81
Tradesmen's	94	Shoe and Leather	82
Butchers & Drovers	100	Corn Exchange	81
National	82	Continental	67½
Seventh Ward	110	St. Nicholas	65
State of New-York	80	Marine	73
Commerce Scrip Stock	80⅜	Importers & Traders	81
American Exchange	82½	Park	90½
Bk. of the Republic	87		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central sixes	91½	Mich. So. & N. I. S. F. ⅌ c	77
N. Y. Central, sixes, sub.	88	Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c., '75	87⅛
N. Y. Central sevens, '64	100	T. H. & A. first s. & sevens.	59
Erie firsts '68	103	T. H. & A. sec'ds. eights.	18
Erie sevens, thirds '83	85	L. C. & M. L. G. Bds	11
Erie sevens, fourth, '80	70¼	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	81
Erie sevens, fifth, '88	65	C. & N. W. firsts, 2d ser.	38
Hudson sevens, first, '69	103¼	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	28
Hudson sevens, S. F., '85	96	Little Miami	74
Hudson sevens, third, '75	80¼	New-Jersey	111
Hudson sev'ns, c'rcy'r '67	70	New-Jersey Central	112
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	95	Galena & Chi. firsts, bs.	98½
Harlem seconds, '64	90	Galena & Chicago seeds	96
Mich. Cen. 8 ⅌ c '69-'72	87	L. E. & Wabash firsts	65
Mich. Cen. N. F. 8 ⅌ c. '82	94	L. E. & Wabash seconds	31
Chic., B. & Quincey	92¼	Buffalo & State Line	98
M. So. 7 ⅌ c. asnt'd bs.	55		

The following sales of stocks were made at auction this afternoon, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, by order of JESSE K. DUBOIS, Esq., Auditor of the State of Illinois:

$1,000	United States 5s, 1871	82⅝
1,000	Kentucky 6s	75⅝
1,000	Illinois 6s, 1870	83¾
2,000	Illinois 6s, 1877	83⅜
5,000	Tennessee 6s, 1892, and coupons July, 1861	42½
22,000	Tennessee 6s, 1898, and coupons July, 1861	42½
20,000	Missouri 6s, 1886, and coupons, July, 1861	42⅜
11,000	Missouri 6s, 1874, Hannibal & St. Jo. R. R.	46⅜
4,000	Virginia 6s, 1886, and coupons July 1, 1861	45⅜
22,000	Virginia 6s, 1887, and coupons July 1, 1861	45½
4,000	Virginia 6s, 1888, and coupons, July 1, 1861	46
4,000	Virginia 6s, 1894, and coupons July 1, 1861	46
13,000	S'th C'lina 6's. 1871, and coupons, July 1, 1861	57¾
2,000	N'th C'lina 6s, 1885, and coupons July 1, 1861	59¼
1,000	N'th C'lina 6s, 1885, and coupons April 1, 1861	59
2,000	N'th C'lina 6s, 1886, and coupons April 1, 1861	59¾
3,500	Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds	80¾
96	Illinois Internal Improvement	82

We are authorized to say that the considerable invoice of Virginia tobacco which the telegraph reports as having been confiscated at Richmond as the property of Mr. AUGUST BELMONT, of this City, is and has been, for more than six months past, in the rightful ownership of the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD. And the evidences of the French character of the property and the name of the owners are with the Consul of France at Richmond. Mr. BELMONT has no interest whatever in the tobacco.

The City Comptroller invites proposals for $300,000 of Croton Water Stock, bearing interest at the rate of 6 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum, payable quarterly, and the principal redeemable on the 1st of November, 1883. The bids will be opened on the 5th of November, at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Illinois Central Railroad earned in September:

1860	$259,643 04
1861	243,677 75
Decrease	$15,965 29

The business at the Sub-Treasury to-day was as follows:

Receipts	$866,097 03
Payments	1,883,199 29
Balance	10,629,098 06

Included in the receipts were for Customs, $17,000, and Treasury Notes, $383,723 41.

The Toledo *Blade*, of Oct. 3, reports as follows the proceedings at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company, held at the Secretary's office in Toledo, on the 2d inst.:

"At this meeting the following persons were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year: Azariah Boody, Joseph L. Varnum, New-York; James Spears, Lafayette; Geo. D. Morgan, Isaac H. Knox, New-York; Rob

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCT. 6, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our dispatches from Washington this morning report the same condition of quietude across the Potomac which has prevailed most of the time since the withdrawal of the rebel lines. Evidence continues to be received that the main body of the rebel Army has fallen back to Manassas, although yesterday it was discovered that they had an encampment of one or two regiments some seven miles from Munson's Hill, from which their pickets extend nearly to Falls Church. The rebel batteries on the lower Potomac also remain quiet, the *Harriet Lane* passing up yesterday, without molestation.

Gen. WOOL was yesterday morning in consultation with the President and Cabinet, and left in the afternoon for Fortress Monroe, to resume his command there. It now appears to be doubtful whether he will go to St. Louis or not.

The bulk of testimony seems to warrant the belief that Lexington has really been evacuated by the rebel Army under PRICE; but whether the movement indicates a retreat on the part of PRICE, or whether he intends to retain Lexington as a base of operations, while he moves out to give battle to Gen. FREMONT, at Georgetown, or some other point convenient to the direct route to St. Louis, is not so clear. The impression at Jefferson City and St. Louis is that PRICE has permanently abandoned Lexington, but the accounts as to the direction he has taken are conflicting. One says to Rose Hill, in Johnson County, 18 miles west of Warrensburgh, and another to Baker's Hill, a commanding eminence 8 miles southwest of Lexington, while a third is quite positive that the retreat will be continued to Southwest Missouri, or perhaps to Arkansas. The evacuation of Lexington seems to have commenced immediately after the defeat of the rebel General HARRIS, an account of which we published in a portion of our edition of yesterday morning. This affair, if rightly reported, was an important one. It appears that HARRIS' Division, 6,000 strong, crossed the Missouri River on Saturday, and when about six miles from Lexington they encountered a National force, said to have been commanded by Gen. STURGIS, when a battle ensued, which resulted in the rebel force being driven back to the river, with the loss of their transportation train and equipage. HARRIS reached the river about midnight, closely followed by the National force, and immediately commenced recrossing, under a galling fire by musketry. A large number of the rebels are said to have been killed and wounded, and one of the ferry-boats was sunk. There is some doubt about the identity of the National troops said to have been engaged in this affair. Subsequent reports place Gen. STURGIS at Kansas City on Thursday, with a force numbering 7,500 men, including the commands of MONTGOMERY and JENNISON. It is hardly probable that, after gaining such a victory opposite Lexington, Gen. STURGIS would have retired to Kansas City, some sixty miles distant, when he must have been aware of the fact that Lexington was being evacuated by PRICE. Another theory—which we hope may prove untrue—is, that this report of a defeat of HARRIS is a bold fiction.

The fight in Western Virginia, between five thousand of Gen. REYNOLDS' command and a large body of intrenched rebels, at Greenbriar River, twelve miles from Cheat Mountain, was a very brilliant affair. Although intended simply as a reconnoissance in force of the enemy's position, the fighting was quite severe for several hours, though with a loss of only ten killed and eleven wounded on the part of the National troops. Owing to the position of the enemy, it was impossible to ascertain the amount of damage inflicted upon them, but it is believed that their loss will not fall far short of five hundred killed and wounded, as our artillery did terrible execution among them. They also lost thirteen prisoners, and a lot of cattle and horses. It is a matter of congratulation that the objects of the reconnoissance were entirely accomplished with so little loss of life.

We have again repeated, the statement that Gen. MAGRUDER, commanding the rebels investing Fortress Monroe, has demanded the evacuation of Newport's News—this time allowing only the short period of twelve hours for the National troops to remove, bag and baggage. There is, no doubt, as little truth in this report as in the former ones of a similar character. Newport's News is well known to be in a condition to resist any attack which the rebels are likely to make upon it—more especially as it can have the assistance of the powerful flotilla which is constantly stationed in the vicinity. It is likely, however, that MAGRUDER may make a demonstration against Newport's News, to attract attention, while the rebel steamers *Yorktown* and *Jamestown*, with perhaps the steam-frigate *Merrimac*, attempt to run the blockade—which they have for sometime been threatening to do. This matter is no doubt perfectly well understood by the National officers at the Fortress.

On Tuesday last, as we learn by the arrival of the *Pawnee* at Fortress Monroe, the propeller *Fanny*, one of the Government gun-boats, was captured on Pamlico Sound by the rebels. She was on her way from Hatteras Inlet to Chicomacomica, where the Twentieth Indiana Regiment is encamped, and was intercepted by three rebel tug-boats, which put out from Roanoke Island. She had on board twenty-five of the Indiana Regiment, several of HAWKINS' Zouaves, and a cargo of commissary stores, and her armament consisted of two rifled cannon. No mention is made of any resistance on her part, but it is stated that the Captain and crew alone escaped. In the absence of any explanations, this may be regarded as a curious and suggestive circumstance.

The privateers, it appears, are not all disposed of yet, although they have recently been keeping comparatively quiet. The bark *John Benson*, which arrived here yesterday, from Ponce, P. R., reports that on the 3d of September, on her outward passage, in lat. 31° 13′, lon. 65° 15′, she made a black schooner, apparently under easy sail, which hoisted the American ensign. Upon ascertaining that no notice was taken of her, she made all sail and gave chase, which she kept up for a day and night; but as the *John Benson* outsailed her, she gave up the chase. The schooner carried a heavy gun on her forecastle. On Sept. 28, lat. 32° 24′, lon. 70° 30′, the *John Benson* was also chased for one hour by a fine-looking brig, but outsailed her.

By an arrival at this port from Havana, we learn that the schooner *Gilda*, formerly a pilot boat, belonging to St. Mary's, Ga., but now under British colors, was there loading with lead and muskets, and that the schooner *W. H. Thorne*, also under British colors, and the schooner *Red Fox*, formerly of New Orleans, but now under Mexican colors, were loading with ammunition—all bound to New Orleans, provided they could succeed in running the blockade. It is believed in Washington that the British steamer *Bermuda*, which is known to have sailed from Hartlepool, Eng., on the 19th of August, loaded with arms and munitions, succeeded in evading the blockade at Savannah, although no official information of the fact has been received.

Major-Gen. BUTLER, in pursuance of the order from the War Department constituting the New-England States a new Military Department, and appointing him to its command, has designated Boston as his head-quarters.

The Pony Express passed Pacific Springs, only 260 miles east of Salt Lake City, yesterday, with advices from San Francisco to the 28th ult. There is no news of importance. The markets were dull, and the rainy season had set in throughout the State. Rev. Dr. Scott had taken passage with his family on board the ship *Franklin Haven*, for Liverpool. The Forrest Theatre, in Sacramento, had been destroyed by fire, involving a loss of about $100,000. Recruiting for the cavalry regiments called for in California had been more successful than for the infantry, though the latter was proceeding quite rapidly.

Breadstuffs were quite active on Saturday, and prices were firmer. The export demand was animated, chiefly from French buyers. Provisions were quiet, as were also Cotton, Coffee, Molasses, Naval Stores, Oils, Fish, Metals, Seeds, Spices, Candles, Fruit and Foreign Liquors. Sugars were in fair request. A moderate business was transacted in Rice, Hay, Hops, Tallow and Whisky. Hides and Leather were freely sought after. The freight engagements were restricted, with 562 vessels of all classes in port.

The Contending Forces—Their Relative Strength.

France is the most military nation in the world, both by instinct and training. The development of the military power of the Empire engrosses the vast energies of the present, as it did those of the first NAPOLEON. Yet to put one in a hundred of his subjects into the field, or 375,000 men, thoroughly equipped for active operations, would tax his means, far exceeding those of any other ruler, to the utmost. His lists might show a much larger number of men subject to military duty, but men are a very different thing from an army. Without training they are a mob. Without the most complete provision for their mobilization, without equipage, they are incapable of action; and without the best of food, clothing and shelter they fall victims to diseases which destroy them without being brought into the presence of the enemy. We all know what a mighty effort it cost England to put 50,000 men into the Crimea. She could have sent 200,000 there had she chosen, but only to sacrifice them to the climate, for the want of food and shelter. No European Power having no greater population than the South could possibly put more than 50,000 or 75,000 troops, properly armed, trained, provisioned and clothed, into the field. The rebels cannot do even this. They do not possess the means, either in money or materials. They have no suitable manufactories of arms or clothing, nor are they capable of putting such in motion. Their peculiar institution enables them to send a large number of men upon marauding expeditions, which are so attractive to an unemployed and turbulent people, who clothe and arm themselves after their fashion; who are willing to forego pay for the sake of flogging the Yankees, or to commute for it with what they can steal; and who are contented, in the Summer season, with lying on the ground and with rations of bacon and hominy. Such men may be valuable for a guerilla warfare, but they are utterly incapable of contending in the open field with one-third of their number of well-appointed and well-trained troops. The Spaniards are a brave people, but WELLINGTON, in his Peninsular campaign, was never so well pleased as when they were too far off to take part in his battles. No reliance could be placed upon them, and their presence only served to embarrass his operations. Such troops may do very well when opposed to green lines, and in the outbreak of the rebellion were really formidable. But they are rapidly ceasing to be so. Admitting the rebels have 250,000 men with muskets in their hands, which is one-twentieth their whole population, and which is thrice the number in ratio to its population that such a nation as France could keep under arms, they cannot by any possibility form an efficient army of 100,000 men. The thing is impossible, because such an army is the creation of money—dollars. They have not even commenced the construction of such an army as Gen. MCCLELLAN is forming, with everything that can contribute to health, to rapid movement, to comfortable quarters, and with an abundant supply of food, and the most approved engines of destruction. A nation that wishes to form an army of 100,000 men, complete in every part, must commence by counting down $100,000,000 in hard money. No shams will do, because substance can never come of shams. Men may skirmish for a time, but they will not fight unless they are paid; nor can a commissariat ever be made up by rapine and plunder, or from voluntary contributions. We should at once admit that we should be fast going to destruction, to trust in delusions that any expedients take the place of money. Take the case of the rebels in Missouri. We presume that there is not a military man or civilian in the country who does not believe that 15,000 veteran troops could drive PRICE and his whole crew headlong from the State, no matter how large his force. The larger the worse for him, from the difficulty of handling or feeding them by plunder, as he moves from place to place.

With all the men that the rebels have mustered, either through frensy or restlessness, or a desire to make a test of their personal prowess with the Yankees, they have not, nor can they have, an Army that deserves the name. We admit that they can turn out a plenty of men, but this is all. When we see how long it has taken the North, with an unlimited supply of money; with vast manufacturing establishments, and with all the markets of the world open to us, to put our troops on a war footing, we shall at once see that it is impossible for the rebels to cope with us. There is not the least evidence that they are in any better condition for fighting, if so good, as they were six months ago. One of the best officers in their service, Gen. LEE, has for two months past been at work endeavoring to create an army in Western Virginia, only to be soundly flogged the other day in a contest with a force much inferior in numbers to his own. We can construct an army, while they cannot. We should not lose an instant in turning a superiority which is unquestioned, to the best account. We must no longer oppose raw recruit to raw recruit, or a mob to a mob. If we do, we give them all the advantage, as we have to assume the offensive. It was a mere aggregation of men, not an Army that we directed against the intrenchments at Manassas. We were not defeated by the rebels, but by our own want of all the conditions necessary to victory. They were really more severely punished than our own Army. Had they been the attacking party, they would have been handled ten times more severely than we were. The disaster taught us a lesson, not to precipitate fresh levies upon elaborately constructed works, nor to undertake to put down a vast rebellion with anything but an *Army*. This on the Potomac, at least, we are forming, and, when it moves, will show the difference between a machine directed by one intelligent, capable mind, and an aggregation of men, each fighting without concert, who are certain to do more to defeat each other than the enemy. When we are ready to fight, we shall really have no Army opposed to us. We can all the better afford to take time to complete preparations that will place us beyond the liability to accident or disaster.

Kentucky Affairs—Financial and Military.

The summary of events recently transpired in Kentucky is brief, but the events themselves are important. The Legislature has passed an act authorizing a loan by the State of $2,000,000, for the purpose of self-defence, and to pay Kentucky's portion of the direct tax levied by Congress. In order to have the money for these objects promptly available, the Legislature provided that the amount might be borrowed from the Banks of the State. A committee was appointed to visit the Banks, apportion the loan among them according to capital, and learn whether they would advance it to the State. In every case, the Banks offered more than was required of them. Kentucky is therefore in excellent credit, as judged by the severest test—the ability to borrow cash. The Kentucky Banks have an aggregate capital of about $12,000,000. They are in excellent condition, specie-paying, and strongly loyal. Kentucky will be the first State in the Union, apparently, to pay her part of the direct tax levied by Congress, though the Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE's last speech made before a Kentucky gathering, was a labored and treasonable attempt to induce Kentucky to refuse to pay any part of this tax.

Gen. BUCKNER, finding himself foiled in his proposed advance upon Louisville, is reported to be ravaging the Green River country. He is said to have occupied Hopkinsville, an important Kentucky town, about twenty-five miles north of Clarksville, Tenn., with 1,000 men; Col. JAMES S. JACKSON, Union Congressman from the Hopkinsville district, at the head of 400 men,—part of a regiment of cavalry he is raising,—having retired when BUCKNER's troops approached. A still larger force from BUCKNER'S command had proceeded down Green River, it is said, seizing and destroying all the Locks on that stream but Lock No. 1, where Col. CRAFT, of an Indiana Regiment, is intrenched, and will offer battle. A regiment of rebel cavalry is reported to be advancing upon Henderson,—next to Paducah the most important river town of Lower Kentucky. A gun-boat has been ordered up from Cairo to aid in the defence of Henderson.

This devastation on Green River is the only rebel advance in Kentucky; and we wonder why the Union forces on the line of the Louisville and Nashville railroad have not seized the opportunity of this diversion of rebel troops, to make a demonstration on Bowling Green. Gen. SHERMAN is a bold and enterprising officer, and a brilliant dash on Bowling Green, if successful, would have made him one of the first heroes of the war.

Camp Dick Robinson has been reinforced by about 5,000 Ohio troops, and 1,000 Indianians, and is now a formidable position, from the front of which ZOLLICOFFER must quickly recoil. The Camp Robinson men are not going to stand on the defensive. They mean to move towards Cumberland Gap, and they will be likely to go through that noted pass and be heard of afterwards in East Tennessee.

A short time ago, about two hundred cavalry from the rebel camp in Fentress county, Tennessee, came over to the little town of Albany, Clinton county, Kentucky, and robbed its citizens of a good deal of money and other property. Col. HOSKINS, of that county, gathered a force about him to resist such wanton invasions, and he has had a fight with a rebel force under Col. JAMES S. CHRISMAN, of Wayne county, Ky., the county adjoining Clinton on the east. CHRISMAN was badly whipped, losing seven men and ten horses, and being himself wounded. CHRISMAN represented the Fourth Congressional District of Kentucky some years ago. He was defeated by Hon. WM. C. ANDERSON, two years ago, and contested the election with indifferent success, his advocate in the House being the notorious BURNETT.

Gen. NELSON, who established Camp Dick Robinson, has been transferred to Maysville, Ky., where he has founded another Union camp. On Wednesday last, Gen. NELSON arrested a number of prominent citizens of Maysville, charged with conspiring with the rebels. Among them were Hon. R. H. STANTON, (brother of FRED. P., of Kansas,) lately Member of Congress from the Tenth Congressional District of Kentucky; GEO. FORRESTER, (editor of Maysville *Express*,) JAMES H. HOLT, WM. HUNT, WM. H. CARSTOW, W. B. TALLE, ISAAC NELSON, and BEN. F. THOMAS. The prisoners were taken to Cincinnati, where Senator PUGH tried to release them by *habeas corpus*, but he failed for lack of coöperation on the part of Marshals and Judges, and the prisoners are secure, if not penitent, in the lines of Camp Chase.

Upon the whole, the prospect in Kentucky may still be considered encouraging, and by well directed energy it appears that the rebels might soon be forced entirely beyond the State limits.

HOW TO COMPLETE THE NEW-YORK CONTINGENT.—An enumeration of the several fragmentary organizations in the City shows that at least seven regiments can be manufactured at once from these sources. It also appears that in the same form some twelve regiments exist in the inland counties. It only remains for Major-Gen. MORGAN to complete, by fusing these fragments, the quota of troops called for by the National Government—a task he should execute without regard to individual feelings and disappointments. Let the expenses of the recruiting officers, and all private expenditures in procuring troops, be liberally reimbursed. No other considerations should be permitted to stand in the way of an instant consolidation of all the outstanding soldiery.

Missouri Movements.

The *Democrat*, of St. Louis, the other day soothed the public by the suggestion that the sacrifice of MULLIGAN and his army, and the loss of Lexington, was a predetermined necessity, in order to the securing of PRICE in his "trap."

But, after all the costly baiting—after the trigger was touched and the trap fell, and our army started forth to bag its game—we are astounded by the information that PRICE and his army are gone! The bird has flown—whether west to Kansas, east to St. Louis, south to Arkansas, or southwest to "Rose Hill"—the "military men" in St. Louis are not able to tell us. Where is the *Democrat?*—where is the *Republican?*—where is any reliable organ of the Western Department—that we may know where PRICE is, and how he is to be taken?

On Friday afternoon, it was reported that Gen. STURGIS had reached the north side of the Missouri River opposite Lexington, and had shelled PRICE's retreating columns. We showed yesterday morning in the TIMES that this was simply impossible, because STURGIS had no artillery, and was not on his way to Lexington. Why should he start to Lexington, where there were 40,000 rebels, when he had only 1,100 men, and when his movement could have been no part of a general advance? The statement was absurd, but yet it was gravely telegraphed to us from St. Louis, where "military men" supervise the telegrams; and even the killed and wounded of PRICE's columns, as they fell beneath STURGIS' shells, were almost counted.

When such information comes from St. Louis, the Head-quarters of the Western Military Department, are not we in New-York somewhat excusable if we are at a loss sometimes to point out the exact movements of armies in Missouri? But yet we take some credit to the TIMES. In the midst of the uncertainties that have prevailed, we have so far tracked the campaign in Missouri more closely than those near to its theatre. We pronounced yesterday morning the impossibility of STURGIS being at or near Lexington. Before night our judgment was confirmed. We declared our disbelief in the report of the evacuation of Lexington. It appears that the rebel Army has in reality marched out, but who pretends to know whither, or can say that Lexington is abandoned? Our belief is, that PRICE is advancing towards Georgetown to give FREMONT battle. If successful, *he will push on to St. Louis and seize that city.* If beaten, he will withdraw and get behind the intrenchments at Lexington, where he will await Gen. FREMONT and fight him again. What better can PRICE do than this? Why should he run away to Arkansas, when all Missouri, according to report, is rising and crowding to his standard?

There is no change to note in the disposition of the Union forces in Missouri. FREMONT has about 15,000 men pretty well advanced towards Georgetown. He has about 10,000 with him at Jefferson City, and about 5,000 at points on the Missouri River and advancing across the country from Rolla. This gives him about 30,000 men in the field. He has left about 10,000 in garrison at St. Louis, so that city is reasonably safe. The idea that PILLOW or JEFF. THOMPSON can make a diversion by threatening St. Louis anew at this time may be dismissed.

It can be but a few hours before we know whether we shall really be able to get a fight out of the rebels, or whether after a laborious march of our 30,000 men to Lexington, they shall simply have the toil of marching back again.

A Broad School in Medicine.

The Medical profession is now much agitated by a dispute in which, as in all those involving the principles upon which it acts, the public at large have a vital interest. The cause of the terrible war is Dr. JOHN C. PETERS, of this city; the actual point at issue is whether there must necessarily be two schools of practice, allopathic and homœopathic, each anathematizing and excommunicating the members of the other. The contest, long foreseen by those who have intelligently observed the modifications and special adaptations of practice by the more eminent and successful physicians of both schools, has been precipitated by the announcement of Dr. PETERS—late and for some years editor of the *North American Journal of Homœopathy*—that he has resigned all connection with any and every sectarian Medical Society and publication, and that he now "does not believe or practice according to any one medical dogma or exclusive system." Whereupon the homœopathists cry, "Get you out from among us. Traitor, renegade, apostate! *Anathema maranatha!*" and the allopathists, greedy of such a convert—"Come and be one of us!" Mother Old-school opens wide her arms to her repentant son: "Welcome home, *Benedictus qui venit!*" But Dr. PETERS stands fast, and says, "I am not with either of you, nor against either. You are both right, and both wrong. We have none of us received the final revelation of medical truth. We must wait, and watch, and learn." And so he offends both parties; and the battle rages with a fierceness and a venom strangely common in a liberal profession which is justly celebrated for the humanity and benevolence of its members.

The point thus reached in the struggle between the two schools is one, the prospect from which is a bright one for mankind. We see from it the speedy destruction of those sectarian barriers in medicine which the members of the different sects have been for some years past, with more or less secresy, overleaping. We all of us remember the old family physicians who began their practice in the last generation, one variety of which species prescribed toast-water and boiled rice, while the other shook out calomel by the tablespoonful; the one allowing to die and allowing to live about as many as the other killed outright. We know, too, the modern man, who has prescribed for us the millionth part of a grain of something-*us*, or something-*illa*, dissolved in a tumbler of water, that very probably, from natural causes, already contained two-millionths of a grain of the same tremendous agent. We have seen how these two classes of physicians have operated upon each other as well as upon us—how a little gently acting medicine has been added to the toast water; how the calomel has dwindled from a tablespoonful to a few grains, or has vanished altogether; and how the millionth part of a grain has increased, by such enormous multiplication, that it has actually become a grain. Meanwhile, more sick people have got well under treatment than ever before, and proportionately fewer cases of serious malady occur. The ills of life are gradually diminishing.

Not to invade the peculiar province of medical literature, upon this state of facts, seen and known of all men, the question unavoidably presents itself, Are these two modes of treatment, which have thus beneficently modified each other, essentially antagonistic? Dr. PETERS answers No; they are both parts of the same system; extreme, and, in so far, opposite parts, but still having a vital connection; in their essence the very same. The reasoning by which this position is sustained, is briefly this. Allopathy seeks to cure by treating disease with agents which produce symptoms different from those which indicate it; Homœopathy, by the administration of that which produces similar symptoms. Now, similarity is not identity, either in name or in fact. If homœopathy sought to bring out the very symptoms, absolutely the identical disease which it undertook to treat, it is a logical necessity that it must merely swell the very tide that it strives to abate. But by substituting similar symptoms—although the difference be hardly perceptible, still there is difference, and that difference being established by the agency of the physician—the result is, according to it circumstances, under the control of his art. The unlikeness, then, between seeking to substitute similar symptoms for those of disease—homœopathy,—and seeking to substitute different symptoms, is one of degree not of kind. There is a wide scale of treatment through all the slightly differing and closely connected degrees of which the physician, who is not hide-bound within a theory, will run, according to the extent of his knowledge and the quickness of his perception. The question seems to be whether the insurrection in the human system shall be put down by force of arms, as NAPOLEON quelled the sections of Paris, or whether a diversion shall be attempted by agents who have some sympathy with the malignant forces, and who may, without much destructive disturbance, eventually control them. Both modes must be used in medicine as well as in government; the former, however, only in extreme cases. But both have the same object—the substitution of one power in place of another. This is the new position, which only time and experience can establish.

Whatever may be the result to the individuals concerned, nothing but good can finally result from this agitation, unless, indeed, Dr. PETERS, around whom some of the most thoughtful and independent members of the profession are gathering, should be so unfortunate as to found a school of medicine himself. But the end will be, that while a higher medical scholarship and a more thorough training in anatomy, pathology, therapeutics and materia medica will be required of all who are recognized as practicing physicians, every one of them will be allowed to use with impunity all those means and agents which experience in any quarter has taught will cure.

Want of Enthusiasm.

The concurrent testimony, not of one or two "reliable gentlemen from Richmond," alone, but of the great body of refugees from the South, is to the effect that the rebels are in downright, desperate, united, awful earnest about the prosecution of this war. Their impetuous natures, brutalized by the institution of Slavery, maddened by the ravings of higher-law Abolitionists, whom they are taught to hate as representative of the whole North, fired by the promise of rapine in the rich cities of the Free States, and blindly struggling for an independence—that abused watchword at which all people instinctively fly to arms—an independence pictured to the people as the wealth and luxury to be derived from cheap and universal slave labor, and grasped by the leaders as despotic power—such natures, thus incensed, are ready to lay down all that they have, and all that they are, on the altar of rebellion. Full well do they understand that failure will not permanently injure their condition—that the commercial North will never suffer them to remain a blockaded, invaded, thriftless province—that allegiance restored, they will again take part in the Government, and prosper with it all the more for its being reformed and strong—and so, if it comes to the worst, they have not "everything to lose." But they have been taught to believe that they have "everything to gain," if successful. While fear of political extinction, then, does not deter them from desperate exertion, their blind, ignorant, insane hope of independent power and luxury, founded on Slavery, intensifies every struggle, neutralizes poverty, and pain, and self-denial, and calls out every whit of courage and strength, and substance, of which they are masters. As a people, they do not wait to be drafted, or even recruited, but they make common cause with their leaders, and in many cases present themselves, singly, in squads and in companies, armed and equipped, and without the hope of any pay but victory and its fruits—plunder and Slavery. In short, all these causes have kindled among them an enthusiasm which, for a time, is better than whole shoes, and uniforms, and improved arms, and numbers, and credit, and money. It may not last, indeed, but it is our terrible and desperate foe to-day.

And have we nothing but the machinery of men and arms to meet this most dangerous element? Have we nothing to lose by defeat? Have we nothing to gain by victory? Is there no justice in our cause—no right to maintain—no wrong to punish—no inspiration to a nobler, and hence a more efficient enthusiasm? Is it because we still doubt the fact of a desperate, united and powerful enemy, that we creep into the ranks wrangling about pay and position? Is it because the honor of our flag is not worth the risk of danger and privation, that so many thousands of our dependent unmarried men are content with any civil employment that will give them bread till "business revives," and that a still larger number of our independent young men are idling in clubs and fathers' houses till this horrid war is over? Has the seed of the mothers of '76 run out, that so many thousands of the daughters of '61 still demand their wonted and costly equipage and apparel, when working men and women are pouring their hard-earned savings into the Treasury of their country; when every dollar wasted on empty show, is a loaf or a garment wrested from the family of the poor soldier? When wealthy and indolent Southern gentlemen crowd into the ranks side by side with the white trash and the southwestern desperado, suffering the Confederate soldiers' privation with a gallantry precedented only in the Revolution, and all this without even the inspiring consciousness of a just cause, shall any idle young man of the North shirk the noblest duty that a citizen of the Union has ever been called on to perform, and deem himself worthy of liberty and protection? Has patriotism, honor, chivalry, died out of their race, that "reviving business" is the only sound that can quicken their pulse and nerve their arm? No; we cannot believe that of any loyal American; nor is there evidence of abated patriotism or bravery—witness the grand Army, the gallant deeds and the material aid already offered as a matter of deliberate *duty*. The great want is *enthusiasm*, that overflowing and noble zeal which is the fruit of intense love of country, of freedom, and of right. Did a crusade to rescue the Holy Sepulchre—that mere type of Liberty—rouse the enthusiasm of all Europe? Then let the idler and the sluggard awake to the dignity and wrestle for the glory of a crusade which is destined to snatch the living body of Liberty from the grasp of the despot. Some of our brethren are finding their *heart* as well as their conscience in this matter, as the enemy devastates their fields and cities. Let us not forget that even this punishment may be meted out to *us*, for our heartlessness. We cannot dispute its justice, if we fail in earnest, zealous enthusiastic, and so, practical love of our Flag and all the hopes of Christendom that it symbolizes.

A Miracle of Wisdom.

"A correspondent of the London *News* suggests that some man of position in America make the following proposition to the Free and to the Slave States: 'That instead of incurring a debt with blood shed—among brethren speaking the same mother tongue—they should incur a debt without bloodshed for the freedom of the slaves, and thus incur a debt which will be a lasting honor to their common country to be recorded on the bead roll of time.'"

Well! we call that a good idea. Setting aside entirely the neat little turn of the phrase, we leave it to our readers if that is not an excellent idea. We wonder why no one on this side of the water ever thought of it. We may as well own up that even if wisdom will not die with the people on the other side, at least we are not worthy to be named with them for inventive genius. Now, there is Mr. SEWARD! Some of us have supposed that he carried a pretty long head on his shoulders, but we boldly venture to say that the idea of this "proposition" never once entered the remotest corner of it. No one mentioned it in the last Congress. We don't believe any one would have thought to propose it when Congress next meets, but for this correspondent. We are ashamed of our country to think that we should have to be indebted to a foreigner for such a "solid chunk of wisdom."

But we must not let shame rob us of the benefit of the suggestion. By all means let it be tried. Bring forward the "man of position" to make the "proposition to the Free and Slave States." Who shall it be? Shall he be of the North or of the South? BRECKINRIDGE might try it, if his "position" just now were not a matter of uncertainty. MCCLELLAN'S position is certain enough, but we are afraid he is too busy with other matters. Perhaps, on the whole, it would be better for the correspondent of the *News* to carry out his own idea. His modesty might lead him to say that the proposition would not come with due weight from so humble an individual. But the very fact that he has originated this suggestion speaks so plainly of his ability, that we are sure it would be quite as likely to be accepted coming from him as from any other man in the world. Let him charter the *Great Eastern*, if her rudder is mended, to bring him over appropriately, and we promise him every opportunity we can give him to make his proposition in the most effective manner. We cannot speak positively as to his reception in the Slave States, though we fancy that after he had made it there, he would not long have any doubts as to his being "a man of position." Fancy the interview between him and JEFF. DAVIS, when the proposition was brought forth, "What larks," as Joe Gargery says.

It would not be right, however, that so sublime a genius should not exhibit its workings at home, and we suggest that, while the *Great Eastern's* rudder is being mended, he should rehearse a little at home, before coming over here to make the grand *coup*. He might suggest to LOUIS NAPOLEON and Queen VICTORIA that, instead of incurring debts for iron-plated frigates, which may lead to bloodshed, they should incur debts for establishing Professorships of French Cookery at Oxford and Cambridge, and setting up a Derby-day at Vincennes, and thus incur debts which would be a lasting benefit to the races of men and horses in the two countries. Or, if he hesitated about crossing the Channel, let him suggest to the police and the "cracksmen" of London, that the police system costs a good deal of money, and let him propose to them to lay aside mutually their occupations—that conflict thus continually carried on between "brothers speaking the same mother tongue"—and devote the money which would thus be saved to setting all parties up as costermongers, or in some other honest employment. By the time he has succeeded in getting these two propositions thoroughly carried out, we doubt not he would be prepared to make his "proposition to the Free and Slave States" with entire success.

We wonder who the party can be, whose vigorous brain put forth this valuable suggestion—*Stat nominis umbra*. He veils his name under the title of a "correspondent." We can think of but one person in the world capable of it, and that is the man who invented the patent gold pencil-cases, which cannot be stolen. Each pencil-case has engraved upon it the text, "Thou shalt not steal," and when the thief sees that, of course he does not take the pencil-case. We think that inventor must be the author of this suggestion, for we doubt whether the world is capable of producing

more than one such genius at a time. "None but himself can be his parallel."

Seriously, is it not amazing, not that an Englishman should be found who is so ignorant of matters here as this correspondent shows himself, for we are prepared for any amount of ignorance in that quarter, but that any man should be found anywhere who, being so ignorant, could rush into print and write himself down such an egregious ass as this correspondent has done in this one sentence.

VIEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

The Failure of the Rebels to Take Washington their Virtual Defeat—Their Numbers Greatly Exaggerated—Service of the Sanitary Commission, etc.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 3, 1861.

The failure of the rebels to take Washington, or even to do more than menace it, after all the parade of their armies in front of the city, is of itself equivalent to their defeat, and will necessarily lead to their overthrow. It may not be creditable to our arms that we are constrained to act on the defensive; but, at any rate, we can bear the expense, and continue to maintain the attitude of war, while our enemies are being disorganized by delay. The greater their preparations for war, unless they are to triumph, the speedier will be their fall, from exhausted resources; so that, without striking a blow, they may be broken down by compelling them to maintain a military force disproportioned to their means. GREENHOUGH'S statute, representing Civilization in the act of restraining the violence of the Savage, fitly symbolizes the conduct of the present war. The Government has shown to the world its ability to restrain the rebels in the plenitude of their untamed strength; and the day cannot be distant when, that strength being exhausted, it will punish and subdue the treasonsonable spirit which has dared to attempt the overthrow of the Constitution.

There can be no doubt that the number of the rebel forces have been greatly exaggerated. It would be simply impossible for the six millions of people within the revolted States to arm, equip and pay three hundred and fifty thousand troops, but if they have put one-third that number in the field, or say one hundred and twenty thousand men, they have assumed burdens which they will not be able to bear twelve months. It is a well-known fact, established by legal assessments, that the South is a poor country, compared with the Northern States, or with Europe. They have little knowledge of the arts of life. Manufacturing, in all its forms, is in a feeble condition, and their commerce, such as it was, is entirely cut off by the blockade. The rebels are therefore called upon to bear burdens of inconceivable weight, at a time when their strength is exhausted, and their resources crippled. Russia has a population of sixty millions, or just ten times that of our Southern enemies, and if the Russian army were as large in proportion to population as that claimed by the Secessionists, it would amount to 3,500,000 men! But when all Europe was at war during the early part of this century, its armies, arrayed against each other, were never, at any one time, half this number. In 1809 the total effective force of France was 348,719. That of Austria was only 300,000. In 1812 BONAPARTE raised an army of French, Germans, Italians, and other nations, of 610,000 men, with which he invaded Russia. And in 1814, when the same powers, together with Russia and England combined against him, they raised an army of 1,028,000 men, which ALLISON, the historian, declares to have been "a stupendous force, such as had never before been directed against any Power in the annals of human warfare." NAPOLEON, ALLISON assures us, could not raise 400,000 men to oppose this allied host, including about 250,000 who were shut up in the defence of fortifications. So that all Europe could muster only about 1,400,000 men in arms in 1814, when the population was at least two hundred millions. We may therefore safely discard the marvelous stories which the rebels tell us as to the number of their armies. Two millions of soldiers would, at the period referred to, have been but one soldier to a hundred inhabitants; yet it seems that the warring States of that continent never had that many men in arms. If the Southern rebels, with their six millions of inhabitants, have 350,000 soldiers, the proportion is one to seventeen; and if they have one hundred thousand soldiers, in the proper sense of the term, who are fed and clothed and paid regularly at the public expense, their Army is about three times greater in proportion to population than that of the European States during the periods of greatest effort.

It is quite evident that the immense Southern armies of which we have heard are composed to a great extent of the militia, or volunteers, who stay at home, and feed and clothe themselves, and trust to the future for pay. These militiamen constitute the "Home Guard," and are occasionally called into service for a few days or weeks, for purposes of local defence, for quelling insurrections, or for drilling. They doubtless render important service to the cause, but they are in no proper sense of the word an army. They are, at most, mere "partisans" or guerrillas," and while they may annoy an army of invaders, they could never repel, or seriously obstruct its course.

The army and the country are greatly in debted to the Sanitary Committee for their intelligent watchfulness and efficient intervention for preserving the health and comfort of the soldiers. The effect of this beneficent voluntary association is to erect a higher standard of duty in the officers and men, in the discharge of their respective duties to each other and to the country; and history will do justice to the noble men and women engaged in it, for their enlightened and humane labors. They have done much to awaken interest and sympathy for the soldiers, to prevent sickness, to alleviate its sufferings, and to give relief to the wounded.

The citizens of New-York will be gratified to learn that the Garibaldi Guard, in which, for a time, disorders prevailed, has been quite reorganized, and that it is now one of the best appointed regiments in the volunteer service. The Colonel, D'UTASSY, has evinced much energy in repairing the mistakes which led to disorder, and has had the good fortune to secure the coöperation of thoroughly instructed disciplinarians, in carrying out his plans of reform. He has also secured a fine band of music, which adds much to the life and spirit of the regiment. OBSERVER.

Personal.

—The daughter of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was married on Wednesday last, at Peekskill, to Rev. Samuel Scoville. No guests were previously invited, except relatives and household companions. The bride was dressed in pure white, without a jewel for ornament except nature's jewels of fresh buds and flowers. About the middle of the afternoon, after the wedding-feast, the new-married pair set out upon their bridal tour; not on steamboat or railroad car, but with horse and chaise—the gift of the bride's father—trotting off for the winding roads of the Highlands of the Hudson, thence to the homes of numerous uncles and aunts in Connecticut and Massachusetts, to return after a few weeks to the town of Norwich, Chenango County, where the bridegroom has lately been called as a Congregational minister. The journey was begun under good auspices, for according to the Irish custom to secure good luck, two of the party had provided themselves each with an old shoe, and as the carriage started, the shoes were thrown after them with a will.

FROM THE COAST OF AFRICA.

Four Slavers Captured by the American Squadron—Difficulty of Suppressing the Trade—News of the War—The Fleet Ordered Home.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ST. PAUL DE LOANDO, Tuesday, July 9, 1861.

Our squadron has not been inactive. During the past four months four slavers have been captured: the *Triton*, taken in the Congo, by the *Constellation*, and taken home by Midshipman BREHERT; the *Falmouth*, taken by the *Sumter* off the Congo, and sent home with Lieut. YOUNG; the *Nightingale*, captured in Kabenda, with over 900 negroes on board, by the *Sumter*, and taken home by Lieuts. GUTHRIE and HAYS, (we have just heard, by the way, that she landed 802 negroes at Monrovia, 159 having died on the passage;) and a brig, name unknown, captured recently by the *Saratoga*, and taken to Loando by Lieut. BEARDSLEE, where she was met by boats from the *Saratoga*, (which had arrived the day before,) containing her crew, to whom, in obedience to the order brought by the officer in charge of the boats, the brig was returned, the American flag hauled down, and she left to go her ways—but not far, for so soon as our boats were well clear of her, an English man-of-war steamer, that had come out at the same time with the boats, ranged up alongside, and recaptured her. This was one of those perplexing cases that are liable to occur, so long as our laws concerning the disposal of vessels captured remain unchanged. This brig had no name, no papers, no flag, and no acknowledged captain. Her crew admitted that she was bound to Po de Lenha for slaves, so that it was impossible to have allowed her to proceed. Yet, the only alternative, that of sending her to the United States for trial, was one that we could hardly act upon. She was manifestly a Spanish vessel; her rig, her stores, and the nationality of her crew showed that, and had she have been sent home, she would probably have escaped condemnation, even had there been no doubt as to her being condemned. She was not worth what it would have cost to send her home. The *Saratoga* is already very short-handed, having been hurried off from the United States fifteen men short, and having been compelled to furnish officers and crew to her prize, the *Nightingale*, a vessel as large as herself. Another Lieutenant and eight men for the brig would have left her with but three watch-officers, including the First Lieutenant, and about two-thirds of her complement of men, and this at almost the commencement of a long cruise on a debilitating station. So that the brig was restored; but as I have stated, an English cruiser was on hand to prevent her going on her nefarious business. The English have no trouble in these matters; firstly they have by treaty, a right to seize Spanish vessels, and then when they have seized a vessel, she is easily disposed of. If unseaworthy, she is stripped and burned; if seaworthy, she is sent at once to St. Helena for trial, and thence her prize crew and officers can be quickly and easily restored. With us, seaworthy or not, the vessel must traverse the Atlantic—perhaps to founder, should she meet with heavy weather upon our coast—and thus prove the coffin of her officers and crew. If safely delivered, then comes delay and law, and should her owners succeed in obtaining an acquittal, the captain who has taken her in the conscientious discharge of his duty, is personally liable to lawsuit and ruin. How can our captains do all that is expected of them, if thus bound down?

He chases and boards a vessel that is manifestly a slaver—he is confident of it. Yet he cannot find a single proof that, in the present state of our laws, will condemn her. Vessels come out here, with papers correct; a cargo such as honest traders carry—or, perhaps, fitted out as whalers: not a thing wrong—*yet we know* that they are bound for slaves. Let them but safely run the gauntlet of the cruisers, and get into the Congo, and, perhaps, in six hours she may be on her way to Cuba with her living freight. Once in the River, overboard cargo, her deck is laid—coppers up—an agent puts on board the negroes, already awaiting her, and, in an almost incredible short space of time, she is off. The *Nightingale* was boarded by the *Saratoga*, upon the very day of the night of which she was taken in the act; and there was no evidence that would have condemned her. Her mate—a canting rascal—professed to be an abolitionist, and said that "he didn't mind the detention so much, but it hurt his feelings, to be suspected of engaging in such dirty business." A few more such sensible decisions as that of Judge BETTS, in the case of the *Kate*, would do a great deal toward suppressing the trade.

ST. PAUL, Monday, Aug. 12, 1861.

Before an opportunity occurred of posting this letter, the *Saratoga* was sent off on a cruise to the Sound, and upon our return—day before yesterday—we received our mail up to June 13, and since then we have been too much in a state of excitement to write much. The mail brought us the astounding news of the war being fairly opened. To us, so far removed from the scene of excitement, it seems almost incredible; but the important changes that have been wrought in the state of affairs here help us somewhat to realize how great may be the changes elsewhere. The squadron is ordered home, this ship only being left to look out, I presume, for our commerce on the coast. I can hardly fancy that in the present state of affairs, we can be expected to perform the duties of a whole squadron. The *Portsmouth* sailed on the 9th for Portsmouth, N. H.; the *Mystic* and *Sumter* on the 10th,—the former for Philadelphia, the latter for New-York; the *San Jacinto* on the 10th, for Fernando Po and Monrovia, carrying back the Kroomen of the squadron to their home at Monrovia. At Fernando Po she will await the arrival of this ship, to carry home our Captain, Commander ALFRED TAYLOR, who has been relieved from the command, and will turn the ship over to Capt. GLENDY, who we expect to find at Fernando Po. A passenger in the ship *Garibaldi*, from Philadelphia, Capt. WILKES, too, is expected to be there to take command of the *San Jacinto*. The *Constellation* sailed to-day for Portsmouth; the *Mohican* sails for Philadelphia on the 15th. The *Relief* will first transfer as much of her cargo as she can to us, and then proceed to New-York, starting probably about the 16th. We sail for Fernando Po on the 16th; so you see we are having stirring times.

Why Capt. DORNIN and Commander TAYLOR are relieved from their command seems a mystery—probably it is nobody's business, but still one can't help wonder. It may be that the Department, aware of the thorough efficiency of the ships commanded by these officers, and also of the fact of they both being loyal, Union men,—men loyal from conviction, and not from the mere accident of being born North, (for they are both Virginia born,)—has decided to take them from here, and place them in more important trusts. We hope so, for it would be a sad mistake to act otherwise. Capt. DORNIN, upon being relieved from the *San Jacinto*, was offered by the Flag-officer the command of the *Constellation*, rendered vacant by Capt. NICHOLSON'S having been sent home by medical survey. He accepted and has gone home in her. Lieut. FAIRFAX takes the *San Jacinto* to Fernando Po. We Saratogas regret deeply the loss of Capt. TAYLOR, Lieut. DALTON, of the *Saratoga*, goes home in *Relief*. Surgeon JEFFREYS in the *Mystic*, vice HARRISON to this ship. Purser's-Clerk ROWE and Master's-Mate MATHEWS, invalided, and the fifteen *Nightingale* prisoners, by *Relief*, will fill her up; but what a break in our short crew. And it will be lonely enough here—our only pleasure was to visit each other—now that is gone. I shall send this by *Mohican*, and write again from Fernando Po. Y. A.

A Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see that there is advertised in the *Tribune* of this morning, as "The Book of the National Hymn Committee," a volume entitled "*The* National Hymns, how they *were* written, and how not written," of which I am announced as editor. Permit me to say that no such book is to be published, either with the consent of the National Hymn Committee or with my knowledge or consent. Nor have I "edited" any book upon the subject. I have written a little book entitled "*National Hymns, how they are written, and how they are not written; A Lyric and National Study for the Times*," which Messrs. RUDD & CARLETON are to publish in a few days; and in two sections of this a few hymns sent in to the Committee are quoted, by way of illustration; but none are presented as "the best" or as "the worst." I should not trouble you with this note, but the announcement in question is in direct contrariety with assurances which I have given to some of the gentlemen who have permitted me to use their hymns.

Your obedient servant,
RICHARD GRANT WHITE.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 4, 1861.

Sailing of the Jura.

QUEBEC, Saturday, Oct. 5.

The steamship *Jura*, from Liverpool *via* Londonderry, sailed from this port this morning, at 9.45 o'clock, with 112 passengers.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

UNITED STATES RIFLES.

The United States Rifles, which has its headquarters at the rooms No. 239 Broadway, is a regiment composed of citizens of all nationalities, and commanded by a body of officers such as few other American regiments are privileged with. Its commander, Col. KRYZANOUSKI, is a Polish officer, who served with distinction in the Imperial Army, and afterwards as a patriot in the service of his own nation, and who also did good service in Washington when the Capital was menaced after the fall of Sumter. Lieut.-Col. LESKI, another child of "sorrowful Poland," achieved distinction in the English service in the Crimea and elsewhere, and is the very beau-ideal of a chivalrous, high-toned soldier and patriot of the olden days of chivalry. The Adjutant, LEONHARDT, another Polish patriot, served his time as an officer in the Army of Prussia, and has testimonials of merit from the King and from the high military officers under whom he served. Latterly he fought for liberty in the Hungarian war of independence, and still later, achieved great fame as a leader in the Kansas war against the Border-ruffians. In 1857, he captured Fort Scott, which BEN. MCCULLOCH is now hovering near with 7,000 men, with a baker's dozen of Kansas boys, and performed many other exploits not less famous. He will undoubtedly be heard of hereafter. The Captains and Lieutenants, and indeed almost every officer in the regiment, have smelt powder and crossed steel on many a hard-fought field; and now, with "the stern joy old warriors feel," gladly unsheath their blades once more, in the cause of American freedom.

Two companies composed of the world-famous Swiss Sharp-shooters, which have been armed and equipped by some patriotic Swiss merchants, are so much pleased with the *personnelle* of the officers of this regiment, that they have connected themselves with the regiment, and will hereafter be attached to it. The regiment has been accepted by the Government but men of tried courage can yet find a place in its ranks.

THE NUMBER OF VOLUNTEERS IN NEW-YORK STATE

The following is an approximate estimate of the number of men already enlisted in New-York State:

	Number of Men.
NEW-YORK.	
Regiments raised for the State requisition	4,000
"Accepted" regiments, transferred and yet in camp (at least)	4,000
ALBANY.	
Ellsworth Regiment	1,000
Two other regiments (each about half full)	1,000
ELMIRA.	
Four regiments, including Col. Bailey's First Artillery, seven or eight companies, with one full battery	2,500
BRANCH DEPOTS.	
Newburgh (Tenth Legion)	1,000
Kingston	900
Oswego	850
Ogdensburg	900
Auburn	850
Saratoga	300
Westfield (Cavalry)	600
Buffalo	500
Troy (Cavalry)	300
Boonville	300
Rochester, (Cavalry,) Genesee, Syracuse, Cherry Valley, Potsdam, Plattsburg	800
Total	19,800

THE MOZART REGIMENT.

Lieut.-Col. EGAN, who has been detailed by Gen. MCCLELLAN to recruit men for this regiment, returns to the seat of war on Tuesday next. Since Lieut.-Col. EGAN has been in this City, he has sent on nearly two hundred recruits. The Mozart Regiment has now its maximum number.

THE FREMONT CAVALRY.

Col. WILLIAM MULLIGAN is now raising a cavalry regiment to be attached to FREMONT'S command in Missouri. On Tuesday Col. MULLIGAN goes on to Missouri with two hundred of his men, all of whom are expert horsemen, and there is no doubt they will give a good account of themselves when face to face with the enemy.

MORE MILITARY AT EAST NEW-YORK.

The United States Vanguard and the McClellan Chasseurs have taken the place of the Washington Grays at East New-York. The new regiments make a fine appearance. They are equipped in full, and are thoroughly drilled. To-day it is said that the regiments will be accompanied by a Brass Band, and a fine display is expected.

It is rumored that East New-York, for the coming Winter, is likely to be a grand theatre for military operations and display; that the Government will make the East New-York camping-ground a general rallying point for recruiting soldiers.

SECOND REGIMENT, CONTINENTAL GUARD.

The Second Regiment, Continental Guard, under command of Col. JAMES H. PERRY, is progressing in a most satisfactory manner, one company having already been mustered into service. The line officers are busily engaged in the city, and in various sections of the country, recruiting for the regiment which promises to be of a character even better than the first. Captains with companies unattached to any regiment, can connect themselves with this by making early application. The camp is that of the first regiment at Fort Hamilton. Address all applications to Col. JAMES H. PERRY, Second Regiment Continental Guard, No. 336 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FIRST REGIMENT WASHINGTON GRAYS (FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.)

This regiment is now stationed near Washington, and is doing well. Col. MOORE feels satisfied that he has one of the best drilled regiments, under his command, that has left New-York. We are informed by Capt. G. VAN LAETHUM, the recruiting officer at the head-quarters No. 534 Broadway, that a full band of musicians, and the balance of the men left behind, will leave here on Tuesday. Those men who are not notified must report themselves on Monday morning at 9 o'clock at the head-quarters.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

DEPLORABLE ACCIDENT ON THE STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD.—A sad accident occurred on the Staten Island Railroad, near the Princess Bay Station, yesterday, resulting in the almost instant death of Miss MARY AUSTIN, an interesting young lady of 16, residing at No. 105 Charles-street, in this City. Miss AUSTIN had been spending a few weeks on the Island, and yesterday morning, while walking on the railroad track near the above station, accompanied by a little boy, the 9 o'clock train from Vanderbilt's Landing approached her from behind, and before she had time to jump from the track, she was caught by the cow-catcher and thrown high in the air, falling senseless on the ground some distance from the track. Medical aid was soon called, but without avail, and the unfortunate girl died of her injuries in less than an hour. The boy accompanying her, fortunately escaped from the track in time, and was uninjured.

SMALL ROGUES.—Five boys, neither of whom was more than 14 years of age, were taken before Justice BRENNAN, yesterday, charged with breaking into a new building at the corner of Grand and Crosby streets, belonging to Messrs. HARDMAN & OSBORN, and stealing lead pipe. Access to the building was obtained by using a hook and line to draw up the key of the front door, which the person having care of the premises had accidentally dropped through the grating into the area. The young rascals prosecuted their depredations for several nights, and sold the pipe to junk-dealers, at different times, in lots of from $1 to $5 worth. They injured the building to the extent of $600. The names of the prisoners are, JAMES and WILLIAM DENMAN, PATRICK CONLEY, GEORGE LEWIS and JOHN MENNAN. The Magistrate committed them, remarking that they were as depraved a set of youths as had ever been brought before him, and their appearance fully warranted the assertion.

SHOCKING AFFRAY BETWEEN BROTHERS.—Early yesterday morning a desperate fight occurred at the lower end of Laurens-street, near Canal, between two brothers named PETER and JOHN SMITH. PETER recently arrived from Germany, bringing with him a considerable sum of money. JOHN needed money, and Mrs. SMITH, their mother, loaned him some of his brother's, without asking permission. PETER was vexed thereat, and stormed exceedingly. JOHN replied in a manner which increased his anger, and finally both drew knives, and fought. They hacked each other frightfully before the Police could interfere, and it is probable that neither will survive his injuries. Dr. ROSENSTEIN dressed their wounds, and they were taken to their residence.

THE BURNING OF THE CATILINE.—THE CASE DISMISSED AND LARKIN DISCHARGED.—Justice QUACKENBUSH rendered his decision in this case yesterday afternoon. He dismissed the case upon its merits, without reference to the point made by the counsel for the defendant, respecting jurisdiction. He said that there was not a particle of proof brought forward by the prosecution in substantiation of the complaint, and the alleged confessions of the prisoner, JAMES LARKIN, of course had no legal weight as criminating himself. The accused, who had not procured bail during the hearing of the case, was unconditionally discharged from custody.

YOUNG LADIES TRAVELING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.—Three young girls, on their way from Marblehead, Mass., to San Francisco, arrived in this City last Thursday. Their fare had been prepaid by their brother to the Company in San Francisco, but on their arrival here they were informed that, as the tickets were all sold, they could not obtain passage on this trip. Through the exertions of the Steamboat Police, however, they were enabled to secure their places, and went on their way rejoicing.

MISSING.—Mr. AUGUSTUS TROTT arrived at New-York from the Island of Bermuda on the 11th ult., and left the vessel the following day without his baggage or any means of subsistence, saying he was going to Albany. He was, however, seen in the City on the 20th. He is 40 years of age, slender frame, tall, of dark complexion, dark curly hair, a little bald, rolling gait, and was dressed in a claret-colored suit, brown straw hat with blue ribbon, laced boots. He is quiet and inoffensive, and supposed to be insane. The Police are requested to arrest him.

REASSIGNMENT OF THE POLICE JUSTICES.—The Police Magistrates, at their last meeting, apportioned themselves to the Police Courts as follows, the changes to be made on Monday next: Justices CONNOLLY and BRENNAN to the Tombs; Justices QUACKENBUSH and KELLY to Jefferson Market; Justices OSBORN and STEERS to Essex Market, and Justice WELSH to the Yorkville Court. The vacancy caused by the death of Justice BROWNELL, has not yet been filled.

A WOMAN DROWNED.—Yesterday forenoon, ANN O'NIEL, aged 50 years, of No. 222 East Seventeenth-street, fell from the pier at the foot of Eighteenth-street, and was drowned. She was seen to fall by boys who were playing in the vicinity, and they gave an alarm. Her body was recovered, after it had been twenty minutes in the water. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest in the case.

AID TO THE IRISH BRIGADE.—The Irish orator and patriot, THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, will deliver an address at the Academy of Music, this evening, in aid of the Irish Brigade, now raising in this City. The cause for which he speaks, no less than the eloquence and patriotism of the speaker, demaad and will receive an overflowing house. The lecture will commence at 8 o'clock.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—A man named ALEXANDER HAY, was yesterday committed for trial by Justice VAN VOORHIS, for passing a counterfeit bill, purporting to be the $5 issue of the Mechanics' Bank of Boston at the store of PHILIP HASKELL, corner of Fifty-third street and Avenue A, on Friday night. The prisone had offered the bill at another place where he was apprised of its worthlessness.

INJURED BY A BLAST.—On Friday evening, two laborers, named PATRICK LYNCH and MATHEW MCLAUGHLIN, were burned in a shocking manner about the face and arms, by the unexpected explosion of a blast, in the grounds of the Convent of the Sacred Heart, corner of One Hundred and Fortieth-street and Ninth-avenue. They were removed to Bellevue Hospital.

REPORT OF THE CITY DISPENSARIES FOR SEPTEMBER:

	New York Dispensary	Northern Dispensary	Eastern Dispensary	Demilt Dispensary.	N. Western Dispensary.	Grd Totals.
No. of Male Patients	1,285	726	1,190	1,044	595	3,840
No. of Female Patients	3,454	1,166	1,381	1,536	778	7,305
Totals	3,739	1,892	2,571	2,570	1,373	11,145
Treated at Dwellings	453	300	416	479	234	1,882
Treated at Disp'ries	3,286	1,591	2,155	2,091	1,139	10,263
Primary Vaccinations	131	58	284	71	199	661
Revaccinations	14	....	208	8	28	258
Whole No. Vaccinated	145	58	487	79	227	794
Number of Adults	1,684	1,230	1,344	1,370	916	7,494
Number of Children	2,026	86	1,327	1,200	457	5,079
No. of Native Patients	3,220	807	1,24	1,237	459	4,951
No. of Foreign Patients	467	1,085	1,33	1,343	914	7,182
No. sent to Hospital	509	3	11	42	10	705
Number of Deaths	29		21	6		56
Prescriptions dispen'd	4,476	2,89	4,77	4,416	2,367	19,922

During the month of September, as above shown, medical and surgical services, vaccination and medicine, were afforded gratuitously to 11,145 persons. The principal causes of death were cholera infantum, marasmus and phthisis. The prevailing diseases chiefly affected the respiratory and circulatory system. Among the most important was phthisis.

WEEKLY REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL to Oct. 4, 1861:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Sept. 27	160	148	308
Admitted to Oct. 4	26	26	52
Discharged, cured or relieved	23	45	68
Died	4	1	5
Remaining at date	159	128	287
Males			259
Females			28

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Kings County Board of Supervisors.

THE COUNTY COURT-HOUSE—THE RELIEF COMMISSION—NEW REGULATIONS ADOPTED.

An adjourned meeting of this Board was held Friday afternoon in the County Jail Building, Raymond-street. A report of the Committee on Court-house was presented by Supervisor BOOTH, awarding the contract for building the new Court-house to the following named persons:

Marble work to J. H. Magill, at	$58,625 00
Iron work to W. F. Nesbitt, at	71,804 13
Mason work to Wm. Hannigan, at	71,300 00
Granite work to Alexander Edwards, at	16,960 00
Carpenter work to Close & Miller, at	13,874 00
Plumbing to John Butler, at	1,950 00
Gas-pipes to Smith Wood, at	600 00

THE RELIEF COMMISSION.

The following resolutions, attached to the report of a Special Committee, to whom was referred the matter of devising a definite plan for the distribution of such moneys as may be appropriated for the relief o the families of volunteers, was taken from the table and adopted:

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, First, That a Commission be organized for the distribution of such moneys as may be appropriated by this Board for the relief of the families of volunteers in the military service of the United States from this county, such Commission to be designated as the Commissioners of the Relief Fund, to hold office during the pleasure of the Board.

Second, That the following named gentlemen be and are hereby appointed such Commissioners, viz: Wm. M. Harris, Second Ward; John E. Cammeyer, Fifth Ward; John Rober, Sixteenth Ward; George Ricord, Thirteenth Ward; John J. Vanderbilt, Flatbush.

Third, That the said Commissioners, in the disbursing of said fund, be governed by the following

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Rule 1.—Any family, to be entitled to relief from this fund, must have been dependant upon the soldier for support at the time of enlistment and reside in and have been resident of this county prior to June 1, 1861. Families having other resources and families of commissioned officers are not entitled to aid; families of volunteers who may have been wounded while in the service and since discharged, may continue to receive relief while such volunteer remains disabled from such wounds; or should a volunteer fall in battle, relief may be continued to his family, should they be in need.

Rule 2.—Relief shall only be granted the wife, children under fourteen years of age, aged or infirm parents or widowed mother of the soldier.

Rule 3—When a soldier has a wife only, or a wife and child, she or they, as the case may be, shall be considered as the extent of his family; when the soldier has no wife or children but aged or infirm parents depending upon him for support, the amount of relief in such cases shall not exceed the sum of $2 per week. In special or extreme cases the Commissioners may use their own judgment as to the proper amount and manner of relief.

Rule 4—The maximum amount of relief to be given to any one family is fixed as follows:

To the head of a family, $2 per week.

To each child under 14 years of age, and not exceeding four in number, 50 cents each per week.

Resolved, Fourth, That the Commissioners may appoint such clerks, at a salary not to exceed $2 per day each, as they may require. Also such persons as visitors, at a compensation of $1 50 per day each, as experience may prove to be necessary. And it shall be the duty of such visitors to examine thoroughly all cases that may be referred to them by the Commissioners, before any relief shall be granted to such applicant.

Resolved, Fifth, That the Commissioners shall render a detailed statement of the amount expended, the amount in each Ward, in each regiment, the number of families relieved and such other information as the Board may require on the first day of each month, to the Clerk of this Board, the same to be presented to this Board at their first meeting thereafter.

Resolved, Sixth, That the County Treasurer is hereby authorized to pay over to the said Commissioners from time to time as the same may be required, such sums as the Board may appropriate for this purpose, on their presenting to him a draft signed by a majority of said Commissioners.

The Board adjourned for one week.

The October Elections.

TICKETS IN NOMINATION IN OHIO, INDIANA, IOWA AND MINNESOTA.

On Monday, Oct. 8, Iowa and Minnesota, and on Tuesday, Oct. 9, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, hold their annual State elections. These contests have little significance the present year, except in those States where the sympathizers with the rebels have succeeded in finding candidates who are willing to sacrifice their political future for the sake of attaining an altogether unenviable notoriety in the present.

Iowa elects State Officers, Members of the Legislature, County Officers, and a Member of Congress to fill the seat of Gen. SAMUEL R. CURTIS. The campaign has produced several tickets in opposition to the Republican, but they have now generally concentrated upon one, headed by Col. WM. H. MERRITT, who commanded the First Iowa at the battle of Wilson's Creek.

All appearances indicate that Gov. KIRKWOOD will be triumphantly reëlected. The two tickets are:

	Republican.	Opposition.
Governor	Sam. J. Kirkwood,	Wm. H. Merritt.
Lieut-Governor	J. R. Needham,	Laurin Dewey.
Supreme Judge	Ralph P. Lowe,	
Congress, 1st Dis.	John F. Wilson,	Jarius E. Neal.

Minnesota also elects State officers, county officers and members of the Legislature. There are three tickets in the field—the Republican, which bears the names of the present incumbents; Union, composed of Republicans and Democrats upon a war platform and a straight Democratic ticket on a peace platform. Major DIKE, the Union candidate for Governor, is with the First Regiment at the seat of war. The three tickets are:

	Republican.	Union.	Democratic.
Governor	A. Ramsey,	J. W. Dike,	E. O. Hamlin.
Lieut.-Gov.	J. Donnelly,	C. C. Andrews,	Thos. Cowan.
Sec'y State	J. H. Baker,	E. B. Ames,	Daniel Buck.
Treasurer	Chas. Schaffer,	F. Wilkins,	C. P. Fischer.
Att'y-Gen.	G. E. Cole,	S. P. Jones,	W. H. Peckham.

Ohio elects a full State ticket. The union between the Republicans and War Democrats is complete, and there is every prospect that Mr. VALLANDIGHAM and his friends will find themselves in a minority which will be positively alarming to themselves.

The two tickets are as follows:

	Union Ticket.	Peace Ticket.
Governor	David Tod,	Hugh J. Jewett.
Lieut.-Gov	Benj. Stanton,	John G. Marshall.
Sec. of State	Benj. R. Cowen,	W. W. Armstrong.
Treasurer	G. V. Dorsey,	Geo. W. Holmes.
Comptroller	Joseph H. Riley,	Wayne Griswold.
Bd. of Public Wks	J. F. Torrence,	Jabez W. Fitch.
Supreme Judge	Josiah Scott,	Thos. J. S. Smith.

In Pennsylvania, county officers, members of the assembly, and one third the number of senators are to be elected. The Governor has discovered that soldiers in camp are entitled to vote, and instructions have been issued accordingly to the officers of the different regiments. As Union tickets have been nominated in nearly all the counties, the peace party will be deprived of all opportunity to display its weakness. Indiana has only county officers to elect, with a few vacancies to be filled in the Legislature, caused by the appointment of members to military service. Everywhere old issues are forgotten, and the most liberal concessions have been made by the dominant party, to its old opponents, the Democrats.

News from California by the Pony Express.

PACIFIC SPRINGS, 260 MILES EAST OF SALT LAKE, Saturday, Oct. 5.

The California Pony Express passed here at 10 o'clock this morning, bringing the following summary of news:

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Sept. 28.

Arrived 26th, steamer *Uncle Sam*, from Panama.

Sailed 27th, the ship *Richard the Third*, for Callao.

The markets are dull. Sales, 500 boxes of Grant's Candles, at 21¾c. In other articles, prices generally are without change.

The rains of Winter appear to be at hand. In the Southern counties there has been three days' heavy rain up to the night of the 24th., extending from the mountains to the sea.

A dispatch from Yreka states that a heavy shower of rain fell in that place on the 25th.

Rev. Dr. SCOTT and family have taken passage on the ship *Franklin Haven*, for Liverpool. They expect to leave next week.

The Forest Theatre at Sacramento was destroyed by fire on the 26th. The building cost about $100,000. There was no insurance.

The cavalry regiments called for from this State are now full to overflowing, and yesterday one or two companies were refused. There is still room in the infantry regiments, although they are fast filling up.

The 26th was observed as a Fast Day in San Francisco, according to the President's Proclamation. Services were held during the day in all the churches, and several prayer meetings assembled together in the largest and most central churches in the evening. Business was generally suspended.

The Mexican residents of San Francisco are to-day celebrating the anniversary of their National Independence, something after the fashion of the Fourth of July celebrations of Americans. This morning they fired guns, and to-night they will send up sky-rockets from the neighboring hills and participate in fandangos and other characteristic amusements.

A telegraphic dispatch from Portland, Oregon, Sept 6, states that the United States steamship *Massachusetts* had arrived at Fort Vancouver. She is to load with military stores and proceed to this city. The United States Quartermaster has completed his purchase of horses for the service at Portland, Oregon.

Senatorial Nomination.

ALBANY, Saturday, Oct. 5.

The Democracy of Albany County have nominated Hon. JOHN V. L. PRUYN for State Senator.]

Assembly Nomination.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Saturday, Oct. 5.

Hon. THOMAS G. ALVORD was this afternoon nominated by the Republican Convention for member of Assembly from this district.

From Havana.

HEALTH OF THE ISLAND.

The steamer *Karnak* arrived yesterday from Havana. She reports that the health of the Island is greatly improving. Only two cases of yellow fever reported in the hospital from the shipping, and they improving.

There is no news of importance from Havana. Business is dull.

Aid to the Louisville Journal—A Worthy Example.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In one of your issues of last week, you inserted an article calling attention to the patriotism of PRENTICE, of the Louisville *Journal*, recommending the people of the State of New-York to sustain him, etc.

One of our book-keepers, upon reading the article, immediately headed a subscription list for his *Weekly*, ($1 50 per annum,) and he has already obtained some twenty subscribers, all employes in the Manhattan Gas Company's Office. If other places will do as well, the noble and patriotic PRENTICE will be sustained, and the loss that he has been subjected to in the falling off of his subscription list will be more than made up, whilst the Union cause will continue to derive benefits by the increased circulation of his truly Union *Journal*. UNION.

MANHATTAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY'S OFFICE, Friday, Oct. 4, 1861.

Obituary.

—Hon. ISAAC W. STUART died in Hartford, Conn., the place of his residence, on Oct. 3. He was born in New-Haven, and was the son of the late Rev. MOSES STUART, the distinguished Biblical scholar. Mr. STUART graduated at Yale College in 1828, filled the Professorship of Greek and Latin in the College of South Carolina for several years, editing, meantime, an edition of Greek Plays, which were very well received. Subsequently he wrote a *History of Hartford in the Olden Time* and a *Life of Jonathan Trumbull*. In politics he was an active Old Line Whig, and as such, he was repeatedly elected to one or the other branches of the State Legislature. Of late years, however, he has been in private life.

—Accounts from Australia state that the natives of Erromanga had murdered Rev. Mr. and Mrs. GORDON, of the Nova Scotian Mission. The cause for this was that the measles had raged with great severity, which the natives attributed to the missionaries, and accordingly resolved to kill them, which they did with tomahawks, cutting the body of Mrs. GORDON into many pieces.

Admiral ZERMAN, who has recently offered his services to our Government, is not a Mexican by birth, as has been stated, although he has been in that service, but an Italian. For six years, from 1842 to 1848, he was in command of the Turkish fleet at Constantinople, and now he has been assigned to duty in Gen. FREMONT'S division.

NEW-YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS.

Recruiting, Appointments, Resignations, &c.

GENERAL HEAD-QUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Sept. 21, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 102.—The following promotions and appointments have been made by the Governor in the New-York State Volunteer Regiments since the publication of General Orders No. 92, of Aug. 14, 1861:

FIRST REGIMENT.

Henry A. Sand, to be Ensign, Sept. 20, 1861, *vice* James A. Dolan, resigned.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Lieut. Joseph Lafuira, to be Captain, Aug. 2, 1861, *vice* J. G. McNutt, resigned.

Lieut. John Maguire, to be Captain, Aug. 13, 1861, *vice* Michael Cassidy, resigned.

Lieut. John H. Quackenbush, to be Captain, July 27, 1861, *vice* George H. Otis, promoted.

Ensign Joseph J. Hagan, to be Lieutenant, July 27, 1861, *vice* F. C. Haddock, promoted.

Ensign Edgar F. Wilson, to be Lieutenant, July 27, 1861, *vice* J. H. Quackenbush, promoted.

Ensign George Taffe, to be Lieutenant, Aug. 2, 1861, *vice* J. Lafuira, promoted.

Sergt.-Maj. William M. Ostrom, to be Lieutenant, Aug. 13, 1861, *vice* John Maguire, promoted.

George Merrill, to be Lieutenant, Sept. 3, 1861, *vice* Henry Jansen, resigned.

Sergt. Joseph Egoff, to be Ensign, Sept. 6, 1861, *vice* John McCaffrey, resigned.

Sergt. James Johnson, to be Ensign, Aug. 2, 1861, *vice* George Taffe, promoted.

Private John Schlafer, to be Ensign, Sept. 3, 1861, *vice* August Kolbe, resigned.

Charles O. Davis, to be Ensign, Sept. 20, 1861, *vice* Edward Merritt, never reported for duty.

George Gould, to be Ensign, July 27, 1861, *vice* J. J. Hagen promoted.

Thomas H. Fisher, to be Ensign, July 27, 1861, *vice* E. T. Wilson, promoted.

Assistant Surgeon Le Roy McLean, to be Surgeon, Sept. 15, 1861, *vice* R. B. Bontecou, promoted.

THIRD REGIMENT.

Lieut. John G. Fay, to be Captain, July 2, 1861, *vice* Abel Smith, Jr., promoted.

Lieut. Erwin A. Jones, to be Captain, Sept. 14, 1861, *vice* S. W. Fullerton, deceased.

Ensign Andrew White, to be Lieutenant, July 2, 1861, *vice* John G. Fay, promoted.

Sergt. F. W. Weaver, to be Ensign, July 2, 1861, *vice* Andrew White, promoted.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

Ensign Nathaniel P. Bosworth, to be Lieutenant, Aug. 26, 1861, *vice* Henry Roscoe, resigned.

Quartermaster-Sergeant William Scriber, to be Ensign, Aug. 26, 1861, *vice* N. P. Bosworth, promoted.

FIFTH REGIMENT.

Lieut.-Col. Governeur K. Warren, to be Colonel, Sept. 3, 1861, *vice* Abram Duryee, appointed Brigadier-General.

Maj. Hiram Duryee, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Sept. 3, 1861, *vice* G. K. Warren, promoted.

Capt. Harman D. Hull, to be Major, Sept. 3, 1861, *vice* Hiram Duryee, promoted.

Lieut. Churchill C. Cambreling, to be Captain, Sept. 3, 1861, *vice* H. D. Hull, promoted.

Lieut. Governeur Carr, to be Captain, Sept. 3, 1861, *vice* Robert S. Dumont, resigned.

Lieut. William T. Partridge, to be Captain, Aug. 14, 1861, *vice* Judson Kilpatrick, resigned.

Lieut. Wilbur F. Lewis, to be Captain, Sept. 6, 1861, *vice* Abram Denike, resigned.

Lieut. Oliver Wetmore, Jr., to be Captain, Sept. 8 1861, *vice* C. G. Bartlett, appointed in Regular Army.

Lieut. Jacob Duryea, to be Captain, Sept. 8, 1861, *vice* J. S. York, appointed in Regular Army.

Sergeant-Major John Collins, to be Lieutenant, Aug. 14, 1861, *vice* W. T. Partridge, promoted.

Ensign Joseph H. Bradley, to be Lieutenant, Sept. 3, 1861, *vice* C. C. Cambreling, promoted.

Sergeant George O. Hager, to be Lieutenant, Sept. 3, 1861, *vice* G. Carr, promoted.

Sergeant James H. Loundsbery, to be Lieutenant, Sept. 6, 1861, *vice* W. F. Lewis, promoted.

Sergeant Charles W. Wright, to be Ensign, Aug. 20, 1861, *vice* C. F. Davis, resigned.

Sergeant Felix Agnue, to be Ensign, Sept. 6, 1861, *vice* James Miller, resigned.

Sergeant Ralph E. Prime, to be Ensign, Sept. 6, 1861, *vice* Charles W. Torrey, resigned.

Sergeant Charles Sargent, to be Ensign, Sept. 3, 1861, *vice* J. H. Bradley, promoted.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

August Becker, to be Chaplain, Aug. 27, 1861, *vice* J. A. Foersch, resigned.

Lieutenant Augustus Teilen, to be Captain, Sept. 9, 1861, *vice* E. C. Wratislaw, resigned.

Lieutenant T. G. Glaubensklee, to be Adjutant, July 29, 1861, *vice* Louis Schaffner, resigned.

Ensign Max Boettcher, to be Lieutenant, Sept. 6, 1861, *vice* T. G. Glaubensklee, promoted.

Ensign William Behrend, to be Lieutenant, Sept. 9, 1861, *vice* A. Teilen, promoted.

Sergeant Moritz Rhein, to be Ensign, Sept. 6, 1861, *vice* M. Boettcher, promoted.

Sergeant Charles Heimberger, to be Ensign, Sept. 9, 1861, *vice* William Behrend, promoted.

NINTH REGIMENT.

Sergeant Henry S. Eyting, to be Ensign, Sept. 22, 1861, *vice* J. D. Mitchell, resigned.

TENTH REGIMENT.

Louis Schoffner, to be Lieutenant, Sept. 13, 1861, *vice* Edward Greenwood, resigned.

Norwood A. Halsey, to be Ensign, Sept. 20, 1861, *vice* Volney Wright, resigned.

Sergeant James R. Smith, to be Ensign, Aug. 29, 1861, *vice* Daniel Finley, resigned.

Lieut. Aaron Seeley, to be Quartermaster, Sept. 16, 1861, *vice* James Biddle, resigned.

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Ensign Chas. B. Randall, to be Captain, Sept. 3, 1861, *vice* J. C. Irish, resigned.

Samuel D. Sudden, to be Ensign, Sept. 3, 1861, *vice* L. Smith, resigned.

Ulysses D. Eddy, to be Ensign, Sept. 20, 1861, *vice* Charles B. Randall, promoted.

Assistant-Surgeon A. B. Shipman, to be Surgeon, Sept. 13, 1861, *vice* R. W. Pease, resigned.

Riland A. Weed, to be Assistant Surgeon, Sept. 20, 1861, *vice* A. B. Shipman, promoted.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT.

Clinton G. Colgate, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Sept. 14, 1861, *vice* F. B. O'Keefe, dismissed.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT.

Ensign Robt. P. Wilson, to be Adjutant, Sept. 20, 1861, *vice* Joseph Howland, promoted.

Sergeant Henry F. Sanford, to be Ensign, Aug. 28, 1861, *vice* Joseph Holbrook, deceased.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT.

William Russell, Jr., to be Quartermaster, Sept. 21, 1861, *vice* W. V. Morsfall, resigned.

TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Lieut. George M. Baker, to be Captain, Sept. 20, 1861, *vice* W. C. Alberger, promoted.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

James W. Schenck, Jr., to be Quartermaster, Sept. 5, 1861, *vice* H. D. Woodruff, promoted.

TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

Lieut. Bellenden Hutchinson, to be Captain, Aug. 7, 1861, *vice* E. M. Paine, resigned.

Ensign William L. Yeckley, to be Lieutenant, Aug. 7, 1861, *vice* B. Hutchinson, promoted.

Sergeant James A. Browne, to be Ensign, Aug. 7, 1861, *vice* W. L. Yeckley, promoted.

TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Ensign Nathan T. Lee, to be Captain, Aug. 3, 1861, *vice* A. L. Graham, resigned.

Sergeant-Major Thomas W. Maxwell, to be Captain, Aug. 3, 1861, *vice* Daniel McNamea, resigned.

Ensign James Edgeworth, to be Lieutenant, Aug. 3, 1861, *vice* Theodore Allen, resigned.

Ensign James Devoy, to be Lieutenant, Aug. 10, 1861, *vice* Robert Johnson, promoted.

John A. Kress, to be Lieutenant, Sept. 10, 1861, *vice* F. Webb, resigned.

Alexander W. Shaw, to be Lieutenant, Sept. 10, 1861, *vice* John Barrett, resigned.

Sergeant Epenetus Platt, to be Ensign, Aug. 3, 1861, *vice* James Edgeworth, promoted.

Sergeant Robert McGlynn, to be Ensign, Aug. 10, 1861, *vice* James Devoy, promoted.

Craig W. Wadsworth, to be Ensign, Sept. 10, 1861, *vice* Peter McLear, resigned.

William H. Griffen, to be Ensign, Aug. 6, 1861, *vice* John Kelly, resigned.

TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Major Joseph J. Bartlett, to be Colonel, Sept. 1, 1861, *vice* H. W. Slocum, promoted.

Capt. Alexander Duncan Adams, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Sept. 1, 1861, *vice* Joseph J. Chambers, resigned.

Capt. Curtis C. Gardner, to be Major, Sept. 1, 1861, *vice* J. J. Bartlett, promoted.

Lieut. Charles A. Wells, to be Captain, Sept. 1, 1861 *vice* E. S. Lewis, resigned.

Lieut. Henry R. White, to be Captain, Sept. 1, 1861, *vice* A. D. Adams, promoted.

Lieut. Samuel M. Harman, to be Captain, Sept. 1, 1861, *vice* C. C. Gardner, promoted.

Ensign Lafayette Cross, to be Lieutenant, Aug. 2, 1861, *vice* William A. Sheldon, resigned.

Ensign Thomas W. Dick, to be Lieutenant, Aug. 2, 1861, *vice* Henry Ford, resigned.

Sergeant Edwin Comstock, to be Lieutenant, Aug. 7, 1861, *vice* H. C. Jackson, resigned.

Ensign George H. Hurd, to be Lieutenant, Sept. 1, 1861, *vice* Charles A Wells, promoted.

Ensign William H. Swan, to be Lieutenant, Sept. 1, 1861, *vice* Henry R. White, promoted.

Sergeant Davis C. Hartshorn, to be Lieutenant, Sept. 1, 1861, *vice* S. M. Harman, promoted.

Sergeant Burton Freeman, to be Ensign, Sept. 1, 1861, *vice* Charles D. Rice, resigned.

Sergeant Edward Williams, to be Ensign, Sept. 1, 1861, *vice* O. H. Phillips, resigned.

Sergeant James C. Craft, to be Ensign, Aug. 2, 1861, *vice* Thomas W. Dick, promoted.

Sergeant-Major Charles L. Gaul, to be Ensign, Sept. 1, 1861, *vice* William H. Swan, promoted.

Private James King, to be Ensign, Sept. 1, 1861, *vice* George H. Hurd, promoted.

Sergt. Frank E. Northup, to be Ensign, Aug. 2, 1861, *vice* L. F. Cross, promoted.

Sergt. Albert G. Northup, to be Ensign, July 21, 1861, *vice* —— Park, deceased.

TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Capt. Elliot W. Cook, to be Major, Sept. 13, 1861, *vice* J. R. Mitchell, resigned.

THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Henry Keith, to be Quartermaster, Sept. 20, 1861, *vice* Baron Sampson, resigned.

THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Ensign William O. Wyckoff, to be Lieutenant, Aug. 9, 1861, *vice* J. H. Tichenor, resigned.

Ensign Raymon Fergusson, to be Lieutenant, Aug. 9, 1861, *vice* W. Y. Sammons, resigned.

Sergeant-Major Horace H. Oley, to be Ensign, Aug. 9, 1861, *vice* R. Fergusson, promoted.

Sergeant Edmund Wallace, to be Ensign, Aug. 9, 1861, *vice* W. O. Wyckoff, promoted.

Frank Godine, to be Ensign, Aug. 9, 1861, *vice* W. N. Atchison, resigned.

William H. Forbes, to be Ensign, Aug. 6, 1861, *vice* Andrew Parker, resigned.

THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Henry N. Alexander, to be Quartermaster, Sept. 14, 1861, *vice* H. L. Suydam, resigned.

Samuel Cary, to be Ensign, Sept. 20, 1861, *vice* P. R. Ryan, resigned.

THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Lieut. Lorenzo B. Shattuck, to be Captain, Sept. 6, 1861, *vice* G. E. Elwell, resigned.

John A. Haddock, to be Lieutenant, Sept. 3, 1861, *vice* George Merrill, declined.

THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Daniel E. Hungerford, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Aug. 5, 1861, *vice* Thomas J. Lord, resigned.

Lieutenant Charles A. Du Moulin, to be Captain, Aug. 5, 1861, *vice* G. Dupuis, resigned.

Lieutenant James Hostin, to be Captain, Aug. 21, 1861, *vice* William H. Bennett, resigned.

Lieutenant Abel S. Chappell, to be Captain, Aug. 21, 1861, *vice* Walter Darivent, resigned.

Lieutenant Robert Jackson, to be Captain, Aug. 23, 1861, *vice* T. G. Atwood, resigned.

Ensign Horace R. Howlett, to be Lieutenant, Aug. 5, 1861, *vice* C. A. Du Moulin, promoted.

Ensign Edward Armstrong, to be Lieutenant, Aug. 21, 1861, *vice* A. S. Chappell, promoted.

Sergeant-Major George H. Moore, to be Lieutenant, Aug. 23, 1861, *vice* Robert Jackson, promoted.

Sergeant Robert H. Jones, to be Ensign, Aug. 24, 1861, *vice* Robert Patterson, resigned.

Sergeant Charles Eccleston, to be Ensign, *vice* H. R. Howlett, promoted.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Wilson Barstow, Jr., to be Ensign, Sept. 18, 1861, *vice* James P. Boyle, resigned.

FORTIETH REGIMENT.

Second Lieut. James E. Mallon, to be First Lieutenant, Sept. 13, 1861, *vice* Isaac L. Taylor, resigned.

Second Lieut. John Locke, to be First Lieutenant, Sept. 11, 1861, *vice* Charles H. Stone, discharged.

Sergeant John M. Turnbull, to be Second Lieutenant, Sept. 11, 1861, *vice* John Locke, promoted.

Edwin A. Storer, to be Second Lieutenant, Sept. 11, 1861, *vice* John T. Brown, resigned.

FORTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Sergeant Emil Schubert, to be Captain, Aug. 3, 1861, *vice* Theodore Bracklen, resigned.

Sergeant-Major Rudolph Peterson, to be Second Lieutenant, July 30, 1861, *vice* John Buch, resigned.

Edward H. Martindale, to be First Lieutenant, Aug. 3, 1861, *vice* F. X. Braulck, resigned.

The persons hereby promoted and appointed will immediately report for duty at the head-quarters of their respective regiments, except those in the Tenth Regiment, who will report to Lieut.-Col. ELDER, in the City of New-York.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

THOS. HILLHOUSE, Adjutant-General.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

EXTRAORDINARY AND BEST FASHION MAGAZINE.—Brilliant novelties, reliable information, splendid Fashion Plates, and over 60 cts. worth, or three full-sized patterns in each number of MME. DEMOREST'S QUARTERLY MIRROR OF FASHION, now ready. Yearly, $1; single copies 25 cts. Published at No. 473 Broadway. Sold everywhere.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—corner of Clinton-st. and 1st-place, South Brooklyn. The Pastor, Rev. HUGH SMITH CARPENTER, by request, will repeat, on SUNDAY EVENING, a sermon delivered on Fast Day, on the *Relations of Religion to the War*; and in the MORNING, an introductory sermon on the *Relations of the Church to the State*. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.—A PUBLIC MEETING OF the Sabbath School connected with the Sixteenth Baptist Church (in 16th-st., near 8th-av.) will be held SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 6, 1861, at 7 o'clock. Addresses may be expected from ALBERT WOODRUFF, Esq., and Rev. F. G. CLARK. Singing by the School. All are invited to attend.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—EIGHTEENTH-STREET, near 5th-av., Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector. Services as usual, with the voice at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and in the sign language at 3½ P. M. In the MORNING the Rector will preach the Ninth Anniversary Sermon. Rev. F. C. EWER will preach in the EVENING. Seats free.

PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Rev. HENRY D. NORTHROP will preach in the Park Tabernacle, on Cumberland-st., between Myrtle and Park avs., on SUNDAY, Oct. 6, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

Sunday school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS BROUGHT HOME FROM THE CAMP.—Will be the subject of the discourse of Rev. MATHEW HALE SMITH, on SUNDAY EVENING, at the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT will preach in the MORNING. Services will commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

MOUNT OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH—Corner Broadway and 47th-st. Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M., by Rev. C. NORTON, pastor of the 6th-st. Baptist Church, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the Pastor, Rev. S. REMINGTON, will preach, and administer the ordinances of Baptism and the Lord's Supper.

ARE SOULS TO BE FORCED INTO HEAVEN? Rev. E. G. BROOKS will discuss this question by special request, at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs. on SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Services at 3 o'clock. Subject in the morning—*Why Study the Bible?*

THE LAW SUPERSEDED BY THE GOSPEL.—Rev. HENRY BLANCHARD will preach on this subject in the Church of the Restoration, (First Universalist,) corner of Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Between Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject for the evening: *Inconsistency*. Sunday School Missionary Meeting at 2½ o'clock P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others invited.

TWO CHURCHES.—A PERSON HOLDING THE position of Sexton, where he has been for several years giving entire satisfaction, desires to make a change if a favorable opportunity affords. Is strictly temperate and attentive to his duties. Address SEXTON, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

ST. JOHN'S METHODIST CHURCH, 41ST-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—Prof. MATTISON will preach, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. S. W. MESSMORE, of the Wesleyan Conference, in Canada, at 7½ P. M. Seats cheerfully provided for strangers.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-STREET corner Waverley-place.—Rev. Dr. MORGAN, Rector of St. Thomas' Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, SEVENTH-AV., near 12th-st.—Seats free. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Pastor; Baptism after the morning sermon; Hand of Fellowship and Communion at 3 P. M.

STATE-STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Preaching by Rev. CHAS. H. EVERETT, of Union Theological Seminary, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. PHILIP GERMOND. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

REV. A. H. BURLINGHAM—ON SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, in the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will preach anniversary sermons befitting his entrance upon the sixth year of his pastorate.

BETHESDA BAPTIST CHURCH—22D-ST., near 3d-av.—Preaching by Rev. S. J. KNAPP, on SUNDAY, the 6th., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The ordinance of Baptism will be administered after the morning's service.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL SPEAK AT Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, SUNDAY, Oct. 6, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject—*The Present War; a Glance at its Moral and Physical Aspect.*

REV. HUBBARD WINSLOW, D. D., WILL preach SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, Oct. 6, at the Northwest Presbyterian Church, on 50th-st., near 8th-av.

REV. DR. PRENTISS WILL PREACH ON SUNDAY in Dodworth's New Hall, corner of 5th-av. and 26th-st., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Entrance on Broadway and 5th-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—BROOKSIDE, THE RESIDENCE OF Charles H. Ruggles, within the City of Poughkeepsie, containing 10 acres of land. The house is large and convenient; the grounds are filled with fine fruit trees of every variety. To let with or without the furniture, horses, carriages, cows, poultry, &c. Possession will be given on the 1st of November. For particulars, inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

CHARLES H. RUGGLES.

TO LET—IN THE VILLAGE OF TREMONT, a neat country house, twelve rooms, lot 100x100 feet, situated on high ground, three minutes' walk from railroad depot, one block from stage route, eleven miles from City Hall, on Harlem Railroad. Attached to the house is a good well of water; communication to the City every hour; fare 15 cents. Will be rented cheap. Apply to or address WILLIAM GRAY, Tremont, Westchester County.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A LARGE, FULL OR EXTRA SIZED, well-furnished house, on Union or Madison-squares, 5th-av., or adjacent thereto, to be occupied as a first-class boarding-house, with a select family. Reference and full security given by the applicant. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Metropolitan Building, Pine-st.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.

FRENCH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,

Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st., near Madison Park.

Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial. Fourteen teachers—six American, five French, two German and one Spanish. There is a Primary Department, also a Gymnasium. For complete details, names of the pupils' parents during the last six years, &c., see the prospectus. PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

Will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 17.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 26 West 39th-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and at No. 26 West 36th-st.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS'

PRIVATE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 19 West 15th-st.,

Reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

ROBERT PATON,

Manufacturer of School Furniture, No. 24 Grove-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., New York.

HIGHLAND COLLEGE.

FOR LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY EDUCATION.

NEWBURGH ON THE HUDSON.

This institution will be opened on the 1st of October next. It will be under the direction of Dr. C. S. Henry, Prof. George W. Greene and Dr. E. H. Cressy, who, with a body of able professors, will form the Faculty of Instruction. Its object is to give a thoroughly liberal education; such as is given in our best colleges, and, in addition, such a course of instruction in military science and art as will prepare its graduates to become competent officers for our militia and for the service of their country. The discipline will be military, with daily drill, and with camp-instruction during a portion of every year. The regular collegiate course will occupy four years; but boys of 12 to 14 years of age will be admitted to a preparatory course of one or two years, according to their capacity and attainments.

TERMS—$300 per annum for board and instruction, payably half-yearly in advance. For further information address Rev. Dr. CRESSY, Secretary of the Faculty.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., September, 1861.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES,

POUGHKEEPSIE, ON THE HUDSON.

Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., (of the Episcopal Church,) Principal.

A very select family school, receiving but thirty boarding pupils, offers advantages in all departments, unsurpassed by the most expensive institutions, at less than half their usual charges.

Mr. F. RONDEL, Associate Member of the Academy of Design, a native Parisian, has been secured for the classes in drawing, painting, sketching from Nature, and the French, which is spoken.

Mme. Isidora Clark and Mr. Richard Storrs Willis may be referred to respecting the musical culture of the Seminary.

Location, climate and scenery unsurpassed. Catalogues may be had at Appleton's, Randolph's, and of the Principal, by post.

SING SING

FEMALE SEMINARY,

REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,

Principal,

Located on the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York.

Next session begins TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

Catalogues, with references, at the book-stores of Carter or Randolph, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

MRS. MACAULAY

Will reopen her School, MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL

French and English school, with gymnasium and preparatory department, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at the school, at Randolph's, No. 683, and at Christain's, No. 763 Broadway.

MADAME F. REICHARDS'

French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16th. For circulars, etc., apply as above.

M. W. LYONS' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., reopens Sept. 16. Number of pupils limited to thirty, who will be under the direct supervision and instruction of the Principal. Special attention given to preparation for college, for which full responsibility is assumed. Reference is made to the following gentlemen who have been patrons:

W. W. Phillips, D. D.,	Horace Holden,
Jared Linsly, M. D.,	Moses A. Hoppock,
Willard Parker, M. D.,	Legrand Lockwood,
John Auchincloss,	George Opdyke,
Gurdon Burchard,	Daniel S. Schanck,
William Black,	John C. Tucker.

SEWARD INSTITUTE, FLORIDA, N. Y.—Boarding School, with two departments, male and female, distinct in location and management. Winter session commences Oct. 21. Terms, $140 per annum. Circulars at Ivison & Phinney's, No. 48 Walker-st.; or address JOHN W. ROUND, A. M., Principal Male Department: Miss MARY E. HOTCHKISS, Principal Female Department.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—NO. 68 WEST 26th-st., Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, A. M., Rector. This school for boys, and young gentlemen advanced in study, affords a thorough English education, complete preparation for College or for business, careful instruction in modern languages and drawing, and military drill, at the option of parents or guardians. The next year will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 23. Circulars at the bookstores.

TO WIDOWERS AND GUARDIANS.—A lady of education and respectability, with a grown up daughter, living close to Madison-square, wishes the entire charge of two children. They will receive kind and liberal treatment, with the best educational advantages, music and the French language, which is spoken fluently. Address EUROPEAN, care of Scribner & Welford, Publishers, Brooks' Building.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School was reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 980 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department is under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwoods's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 886 Broadway; and at the School.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Miss BEAN and Miss MOFFATT will remove their school to No. 79 East 18th-st., and in association with Madame DIETZ, will commence the next scholastic year MONDAY, Sept. 16. The best professors are engaged Terms reasonable, to suit the times.

SUBURBAN-HOME SCHOOL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—Rev. Dr. SHEARS, Rector.—This old first-class school for boarding pupils only, affords rare inducements to parents seeking a good school at low rates. Military drills are on the school campus. Gold's steam-heater warms the establishment. Session begins Nov. 4.

THE GREYLOCK INSTITUTE—AT SOUTH Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass., will commence the next session Nov. 6. Circulars can be had of A. S. Barnes & Burr, No. 51 John-st.; W. W. Rose, No. 68 Cedar-st.; at Rice & Andrews' Educational Rooms, No. 335 Broadway, or by addressing the Principal, BENJ. F. MILLS, A. M.

A CLERGYMAN AND PROFESSIONAL teacher, in a pleasant village a few hours from New-York, will receive a few boys into his family, to educate and furnish a home. Circulars and information may be obtained, or an interview had, by inquiry at the office of Weeks & De Forest, No. 58 Wall-st., or by addressing TEACHER, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL of the HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, at Claverack, N. Y., receives students Nov. 1, for a term of twenty-one weeks. Board and tuition, common English, including military drill, under an experienced officer, $150 a year. Superior advantages for young ladies in piano, music French and English. Write for a catalogue.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO GIVE INSTRUCTION to one or two children in the early branches of an English education; will take the whole charge of them if desired. Salary not so much an object as a pleasant home. Would go in the country or to California. Address I. B., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., or by addressing the Principal.

D. S. ROWE, M. A.

THE MISSES O'BRIEN'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Removed from No. 125 West 22d-st. to No. 154 West 43d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 16. A limited number of young ladies will be received as boarding pupils.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 60 East 28th-st Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the school.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

HOBART HALL, NO. 98 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., will be opened on MONDAY, Sept. 16th. Additional advantages for boarders, at reduced rates. Rev. JOHN J. ELMENDORF, Rector.

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR EIGHT small boys on a large farm near Hackensack, N. J. Board and tuition $33 per quarter. Pupils received any time. For circulars address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

R. P. JENKS' SELECT, CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 9, 1861, at 1,186 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL, ENGLISH and French School, with Primary Department, will reopen Sept. 18, No. 15 West 26th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY, SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.—Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHEUP. School opens Sept. 10. $126 per annum for board. Send for circular.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Dr. RICHARDS & SON, Principals. For circulars, address them, or the Agent, J. R. WILCOX, No. 343 4th-av.

THE MISSES FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 88 West 48th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S CLASS (FOR TWELVE young Ladies) reopens on TUESDAY, Oct. 1, at No. 52 West 18th-st.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., will reopen Oct. 1, 1861.

GEN. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE FOR MISSES, 103d-st., will reopen Sept. 9. For full particulars or circulars, apply at the Institution, or to O. L. STEWART, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., or E. M. ELDREDGE, No. 507 Broadway. References: Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., New-York; Rev. I. H. Tuttle, No. 477 Hudson-st., New-York; Rev. Sam. Randall, Madison, N. J.; Rev. T. M. C. Peters, 101st-st., Bloomingdale; Hon. D. F. Tiemann, New-York; Oliver Hull, Brooklyn; O. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 20, with a full corps of Professors and Teachers.

For catalogues and circulars, apply to EUGENE PLUNKETT, Esq., President Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway; Messrs. A. S. BARNES & BURR, No. 57 John-st.; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, or to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

EVENING SCHOOLS.

EDUCATION FREE TO ALL.

The public are hereby informed, that Evening Schools, for both Males and Females, will be opened at the School-houses herein designated, on MONDAY, Oct. 7, 1861, for the education of those whose ages or avocations prevent them from attending day schools. Experienced and well-qualified teachers have been employed, and everything provided that will be required to conduct the Schools in an efficient manner, and thus afford thorough instruction to pupils

FREE OF CHARGE.

Applications for admissions must be made at the school-rooms as soon as the Schools are opened.

MALE SCHOOLS.

Wards.	*No. and Location of School Houses.*	
1st.	29.	Greenwich-st., near Rector.
4th.	1.	No. 33 Rose-st.
5th.	44.	Corner of North Moore and Varick sts.
6th.	23.	City Hall-place, near Pearl-st.
7th.	31.	Monroe-st., near Montgomery.
8th.	38.	Clarke-st., near Broome.
9th.	16.	West Thirteenth-st., near Seventh-av.
10th.	42.	Allen-st., near Hester.
11th.	36.	Ninth-st., near Avenue C.
12th.	37.	Eighty-seventh-st., near Third-av.
12th.	39.	One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-st., Harlem.
12th.	43.	Manhattanville.
13th.	34.	Broome-st., between Sheriff and Willett.
14th.	30.	Baxter-st., near Grand.
15th.	10.	Wooster-st., near Bleecker.
16th.	11.	Seventeenth-st., near Eighth-av.
17th.	13.	Houston-st., near Essex.
18th.	40.	Twentieth-st., near Second-av.
19th.	18.	Fifty-first-st., near Lexington-av.
20th.	32.	West Thirty-second-st., near Seventh-av.
21st.	49.	Thirty-seventh-st., near Second-av.
22d.	17.	Forty-seventh-st., near Eighth-av.
22d.	28.	Fortieth-st., near Eighth-av.
22d.	51.	Forty-fourth-st., near Ninth-av.

FEMALE SCHOOLS.

Wards.	*No. and Location of School-Houses.*	
1st.	29.	Greenwich-st., near Rector.
4th.	14.	Oliver-st., near Cherry.
4th.	24.	Elm-st., near Leonard.
7th.	31.	Monroe-st., near Montgomery.
8th.	38.	Clarke-st., near Broome.
9th.

AUCTION SALES

NOTICE.—SALE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.—By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Ohio, in a cause in chancery therein depending between Charles Morse and others are complainants, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company and others are defendants; and pursuant to auxiliary decrees of the Circuit Courts of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, the District of Indiana, and the Northern District of Illinois respectively, wherein the same parties are complainants and defendants respectively, as in said cause first above mentioned, the undersigned, John Ferguson and Thos. E. Walker, as Grantees in trust and Trustees in one of the several Deeds of Trust or Mortgage upon which said decrees are founded, and Special Master Commissioners of said Courts respectively, duly appointed by said Courts respectively for that purpose, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, but for not less than the sum of $1,000, at the United States Court-house, in the City of Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, on the 24th day of October, A. D. 1861, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, the following described property, to wit: The Railroad of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, including the rights of way thereof, the road-bed thereof, the superstructure of the same thereon, its water and other station-houses and depots, and the land and ground connected therewith, and all tools and implements used or provided to be used therein, and in constructing and repairing cars and machinery for said road, or the track and superstructures aforesaid; all turn-tables; all depots, and buildings, and fixtures, and structures, of whatever name or nature, and the lands and grounds connected therewith, used or provided to be used in operating said road, and belonging thereto, and wherever situate; and all cars, engines and rolling stock belonging to said Company; and all supplies of timber, lumber, iron, fuel, and every other thing provided by said Companies, or by the several original Companies which were consolidated into said Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, to be used in operating said Road, wherever situate, by the same title by which the same are held by said Company, or by said original Companies severally together, with all corporate franchises of said Company, and of the said original Companies severally, including the right and franchise of said several Companies to be and act as a Corporation, to be sold as an entirety. Said decrees provide that the purchaser, upon the confirmation of the sale and full compliance with the conditions thereof, shall hold all the property, rights, franchises, and the appurtenances thereof so sold, by the same title by which they are held by said Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, and each and all of said original Companies, free from the lien of all said mortgages, and free from all liability for any debts against said original or consolidated Companies, or either of them, and from all claims on account of capital stock; but subject, nevertheless, to the liens, if any such exist, upon any real estate included in the sale, for purchase money thereof not provided by said decrees to be paid out of the proceeds of the sale, or by former orders or decrees to be paid otherwise. The right of way, depot grounds and lots, and lands in the City and vicinity of Chicago, purchased by said Company since the pendency of said suits, and the bridge property and other real estate of the Company at the City of Pittsburgh, are subject to mortgage liens. The same will be included in the sale, but subject to said incumbrances, no provision having been made for the payment thereof.

THOMAS E. WALKER,
JOHN FERGUSON,
Trustees, and Master Commissioners, as aforesaid.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT of whom it may concern, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16, 1861, at 12½ o'clock, P. M., at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, the following hypothecated Bonds:

84 Mortgage Bonds of the Penobscot Railroad Company, for $1,000 each.

108 Mortgage Bonds of the Penobscot Railroad Company, for $500 each.

40 Mortgage Bonds of the Penobscot Railroad Company, for $200 each.

All the Bonds having attached the Coupons from and including the 1st day of July, 1857.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on MONDAY, Oct. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 61 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., genteel household furniture, the property of a family declining housekeeping, viz.: velvet and Brussels carpets, pier mirrors and cornices, rosewood parlor suites in crimson silk brocatel, centre tables, clocks, &c., dining room of oak buffet, extension-table, chairs and couch covered in reps, china, glass and table ware, bedroom cottage enamel suites, carpets, curtains, spring and other mattresses, lounges, Brussels carpets, and other furniture, including kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NOS. 594 and 596 Broadway.—To be sold by auction on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 7, 1861, at 6½ o'clock, a private library of scarce and valuable books in all the departments of literature.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED: HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; instruction in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by pretending practitioners, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very eligible suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of the science. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood in the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $5 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Females, has just published the 156th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by if RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1.

Coughs, colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, $1; Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholagogue—$1 50 Serofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery, $1. GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. SWAIN'S Great Benefactor; the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered; infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE SPLENDID BLACK CHARGER bought by the Duc de Joinville, was sold by Mr. J. O. TAYLOR, No. 105 East 24th-st., for the Comté de Paris. Mr. TAYLOR has now the finest and the most stylish pair of 16 hands, long-tail bays in America. He will drive them on the Park next SATURDAY, at 4½ P. M.

FOR SALE—ONE SINGLE TRUCK, PERFECTLY new; also, pole and whiffle trees; one double truck, second hand, in perfect running order; each a bargain. Apply to ADAM BLAIR, Columbia, near State-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A TEAM OF WORK-horses; also two single horses, suitable for any work, and two spring team-wagons, suitable for express business or heavy work. Inquire at stable, No. 349 Madison-st.

HORSES BOARDED FOR THE SEASON—In the country, by the advertiser, who has superior accommodations, and first quality of feed; best of references given. Apply at No. 112 Fulton-st.

MERCHANDISE TO EXCHANGE.—$35,000 Main Dry Goods, Clothing, Yankee Notions, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, &c., to exchange for desirable Western property. Some cash required. S. DINGEE, 8 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES LOAN.

7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES.

OFFICE OF KETCHUM, SON & CO., No. 40 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1861.

Pursuant to instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, a book has this day been opened at the above office for subscriptions under my superintendence for Treasury Notes to be issued in sums of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand or five thousand dollars each, payable Aug. 19, 1864, and bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, such interest payable semi-annually, and represented by coupons, which may be detached and presented for payment separately from the Notes.

The above rate of interest pays two cents each day on every hundred dollars, and parties taking the Notes must pay accrued interest from the date of the Notes, Aug. 19, to the date of their subscription.

MORRIS KETCHUM.

No. 40 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1861.

To facilitate the objects for which the above Agency has been established, we will receive from subscribers certified checks upon the Banks of this City and current bank notes, ourselves furnishing coin to the required amount.

We will also, if desired, send the certificates of deposit to Washington, obtain the Treasury Notes, and forward them to any given address. No charge will be made for the above services. KETCHUM, SON & CO.

Having been supplied by the Secretary of the Treasury, I am now prepared to furnish Treasury Notes bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, payable to order, as required; and of the various denominations, immediately upon deposit therefor, in good and current funds. MORRIS KETCHUM.

E. A. VANDERHOOF
BANKER AND BROKER,
No. 54 WALL-STREET,
Opposite Merchants' Exchange, New-York.

United States Treasury Notes bought and sold.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold exclusively on commission.
Uncurrent money bought at the lowest rates.
Collections throughout the United States and Canadas attended to with promptness.
Cash advances on Securities having current value.

PATRIOTIC LOAN.

THE NEW 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES
Are ready, and may be had for City funds at either of our Offices.

TAYLOR BROTHERS,
{ No. 76 Wall, corner Pearl-st.
{ No. 247 Broadway, corner Murray-st.
We deal in all of the other
GOVERNMENT AND STATE STOCKS,
BANK AND RAILWAY SHARES.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and Five per cent. on larger amounts. *Deposits made before Oct. 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst.*
THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 19½ MONTHS,
$501,228 33.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM SQUARE.

OPEN DAILY.
Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED,
Deposits made before Oct. 20 draw interest as from 1st.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH R. COOPER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,

NO. 71 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1861.
A semi-annual DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT. has this day been declared, PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

U. S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY,

FOR 7 AND 3-10TH TREASURY NOTES.
Office of READ, DREXEL & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.
WM. G. READ, Government Agent.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until 12 M. on Nov. 4, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS ($300,000) OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, authorized by Chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860, and as amended by Chapter 151 of the Laws of 1861, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, for increasing the supply of Croton water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1888.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City. ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Oct. 5, 1861.

AGENCY OF THE U. S. GOVERNMENT, NO. 47 WALL-ST., FOR THE SALE OF 7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES.—The Secretary of the Treasury having appointed Mr. CHAS. BURRALL HOFFMAN, of our firm, agent for the sale of Treasury notes, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., we are prepared to supply them in lots to suit purchasers, in denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s and 1,000s, as may be required, with coupons for the payment of interest semi-annually attached.

The notes are dated Aug. 19, 1861, and purchasers pay the accrued interest, at the rate of 2 cents per day, on each hundred dollars.

Bankable funds received in payment.

Purchasers in the country, sending checks, can have notes per return of mail.

Any further information required will be cheerfully given by the undersigned.

COLGATE & HOFFMAN, No. 47 Wall-st.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st.

INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE RATE OF 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Deposits made on or before Oct. 1 draw interest from that date.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M.

JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBELT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, Corner 4th-av. and 27th-st., TREASURER'S OFFICE, Sept. 25, 1861.

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company Oct. 1, 1861, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on and after the 8th proximo. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 8th of October. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office on Monday, Oct. 7 next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.
FRANK W. LEWIS, Secretary.

GROCERS' BANK—NEW-YORK, SEPT. 24, 1861.—The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, 7th of October next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. By order of the Board.
S. B. WHITE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE CO.—No. 32 Wall-st., New-York, Oct. 2, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand. J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

$60,000 AT 6 PER CENT. FOR A TERM of years to loan on bond and mortgage on Broadway property. Principals, with a written description, will apply to GEORGE HUSSEY, No. 50 William-st., basement. Also, $4,000 and $5,000 at 7 per cent.

PACIFIC BANK.—NEW-YORK, SEPT. 20, 1861.—The annual election for fourteen Directors of this Bank, will be held at their Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 8th day of October next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. R. BUCK, Cashier.

TREASURY NOTES BOUGHT AND SOLD, by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

EXCURSIONS.

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND—Fare 6 cents by Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry. Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. On fine Sundays, every half hour to 7 P. M.

POLITICAL.

SEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.—XIth, XVIIth, XXth, XXIst and XXIId Wards. Regular nominee of the People's Union Convention for Senator: R. B. BRADFORD.

FIELD GLASSES! SPY GLASSES!
FIELD GLASSES! SPY GLASSES!
FIELD GLASSES!!
The best and cheapest at M. GOLDBACHER'S Optical Establishments, No. 96 Fulton-st. and No. 339 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A LADY WISHES to procure a situation as chambermaid, waitress or plain sewer for an excellent girl that has been in her family some time, and whom she can highly recommend. Apply, for two days, to Mrs. Dr. ANDREWS, No. 152 West 25th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—AN American Protestant young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and to take care of children. Advertiser is willing and obliging. Reference if required. Call for two days at No. 163 East 29th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., bell No. 3.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Scotch Protestant young woman, with the best of City reference, desires a situation in City or country, in the above capacity; would take a place as nurse and plain sewer, if required; will be found fully competent for either of the above; wages moderate. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young girl, a situation to do chamber-work and waking in a small private family; has seven years' reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 221 West 17th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation in a private family as good cook; an excellent washer and ironer; good baker; with good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 146 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Welsh Protestant girl, as cook, washer and ironer. Inquire at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., six doors from Broadway.

AS COOK AND BAKER.—A STEADY, COMpetent and trustworthy young woman desires a situation in City or country as first-class meat and pastry cook; can do all kinds of cooking after the English, American and French style; will assist in washing; has lived in some of the most respectable families. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COUNTRY SERVANT.—A YOUNG WOman wishes to engage as above; is a good cook, and first-rate baker of bread, pies, &c.; is a good washer, and can do up gentlemen's or ladies' linen in a superior manner; can give the best reference as to capability and sobriety. Call at No. 699 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A tidy girl, who lived in a gentleman's family in Ireland, also in this City, a situation as general servant; makes bread; washes and irons well; is willing and obliging; does up linens in style; wages $5 to $6. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A GERMAN LADY would like to have a situation as lady's companion, where she could make herself useful in the household, or teach small children the piano, French, German and English. Address M. F., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress, a situation in a gentleman's family; can do French fluting and all kinds of fine washing; can do chamberwork if required; has lived in the best families in the City. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 217 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS NURSE—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young woman who has had experience; competent to take charge of an infant from birth. Apply at her present employer's, No. 54 East 22d-st., for three days.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, for a young American woman, a situation in a comfortable family, where the care of one or two children, or some light employment will earn a home and such other benefits as merit may deserve. This is an easy opportunity to mitigate the hardships of the times to one who feels them sorely. Address F. G. H., *Times* Office.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young woman, as seamstress; she has a sewing-machine of her own; she understands dressmaking; can cut and fit for children, boys or girls; can be recommended from first-class families. Call at No. 177 East 35th-st., second floor.

WIDOW LADY, OF MIDDLE AGE, desires a situation as compan on to an elderly lady or invalid, or as housekeeper. Address S. D. W., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—A MAN WHO IS A THOROugh practical gardener, wishes a situation; is a very successful grape grower, understands drawing plans of graperies, &c., &c., and is perfectly acquainted with landscape gardening in all its departments; is very highly recommended as a plant and vegetable gardener, and can give the highest City reference as to character and abilities. Address GARDENER, Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

HAT TRIMMERS.—WANTED, SEVERAL young ladies, competent soft-wool hat trimmers, to go a short distance in the country. Call at the Seamless Clothing Manufacturing Co., No. 344 Broadway, up stairs.

TO DYERS.—WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, A Dyer who has a thorough knowledge of Blue Vat Cloth Dyeing. Address P. N., Box No. 198, *Times* Office.

HARNESS MAKERS AND STITCHERS wanted, on military work, in a good airy and commodious shop. Apply at No. 65 East 25th-st.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS, TILL THE 21ST OF October, at 12 o'clock M., are invited for supplying the Army with Beef Cattle on the hoof, to be delivered at Chambersburgh, Harrisburgh, or York, in the State of Pennsylvania, as the Government may designate.

Bidders are requested to comply in all particulars with the form of bid published herewith.

Government reserves to itself the right to pay in Treasury notes, or other funds it has for disbursement, and to reject any bid and for any cause. No bid will be entertained unless the bidder is present to respond to his bid.

The Government will receive 4,000 head under the contract, and will reserve the right to require any additional number up to 16,000 head.

Deliveries to be made weekly in such quantities as may be required.

The cattle must average 1,300 pounds gross weight, and no animal will be received which weighs less than 1,000 pounds gross.

No conditional bid will be received.

The bids to be directed to Capt. A. BECKWITH, C. S., U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and indorsed "Proposals for Beef Cattle."

Form of Bid.

I, A. B., do hereby propose to deliver to the Government good Beef Cattle, on the hoof, for —— per hundred pounds gross weight. The Cattle to be delivered at Chambersburgh, Harrisburgh, or York, in the State of Pennsylvania, as the Government may designate, according to the terms of the inclosed advertisement. The Cattle to be weighed on the scales, and the weight so determined to be the purchase-weight. I hereby agree to give a good and sufficient bond for the fulfillment of the contract, and to receive Treasury notes or other Government funds in payment for the Cattle.

The first delivery of the Cattle will be required to be made about the 10th of November, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XXIId Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of 63rd and 4th-avs., until WEDNESDAY, the 16th of October instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the heating apparatus necessary for heating, with hot water or steam, Ward School House No. 51, in West 44th-st., in said Ward. Specifications for said apparatus are on file, and can be seen at the office of Mr. Mervay, Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st., and the proposals offered must be in conformity with said specifications. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, the names of whom must accompany the proposal. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so. BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD,
Chairman School Officers XXIId Ward.
JOSEPH CUDLIPP, JR., Secretary.

MUSICAL.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

THE BANJO.—INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN ON this popular instrument by Mr. G. C. DOBSON, who will guarantee to learn the pupil nine proficient tunes of their own choice, for the sum of $3; he will also learn them to accompany singing in a few lessons, also to accompany any other instrument. Each pupil taught separately one hour. The best of references given if required. Pupils taught at their residence if desired. GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 68 Christopher-st., between Bleecker and 4th sts., N. Y.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS, HAS REmoved to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., where he sells new 7-octave Pianos for $175, and warranted. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $130. All kinds of Musical Merchandise at war prices. Pianos and Melodeons to let, from $2 to $5 per month, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Alexandre Organs for churches at low prices.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TEACHER OF vocal and instrumental music (piano, violin and guitar,) French and German languages, by a single gentleman, who has had great experience in teaching. Testimonials and references most satisfactory. Address TEACHER, East Windham, Greene County, N. Y.

MR. JULIUS METZ INFORMS HIS PUPILS, of New-York and Brooklyn, that he is ready to give instructions on the piano and singing. Apply at his residence, No. 359 State-st., Brooklyn, or of Messrs. Firth, Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden-lane, stationers, book-binders and printers. Every style of blank book and stationery articles for business, professional and private use, at very low price.

TEE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Steam printers and lithographers, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Best work at lowest prices.

DRY GOODS.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
OFFER TO CASH BUYERS GREAT BARGAINS IN CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
At Nos. 342 and 344 BROADWAY.

SHIPPING.

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH GLASGOW.
ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

The first-class, powerful, Clyde-built steamship UNITED KINGDOM, Capt. CRAIG, will sail from QUEBEC, FOR GLASGOW, on TUESDAY, Oct. 15. Rates of passage from NEW-YORK, including ocean passage and free ticket by way of LAKE CHAMPLAIN TO MONTREAL AND QUEBEC, are as follows: Saloon, Cabin, $70; Intermediate, $35; Steerage, found with cooked provisions, $30.

The succeeding steamship JOHN BELL, Capt. SCOTT, will sail on TUESDAY, Nov. 12.

For passage, apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO. No. 87 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK,
Or to G. & D. SHAW, MONTREAL.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Hockley
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. | NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA. (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 9
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 23.
CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 6.
AMERICA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 13

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, OCT. 12.
The United States Mail
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WORTON, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Oct. 12, at noon.

This steamer—unsurpassed for safety and comfort—has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
GEO. MACKENZIE, }
The steamer ARAGO will sail Nov. 9.

FOR HAVANA.

The U. S. Mail steamship COLUMBIA, RICHARD ADAMS, U. S. Navy, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on TUESDAY, Oct. 15, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

Passengers are requested to procure passports before securing passage.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY, Oct. 12.
ETNA.....SATURDAY, Oct. 19.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, Oct. 26.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, Nov. 2.
And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River

RATES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....80 | Steerage to London.....33
First Cabin to Paris.....85 | Steerage to Paris.....38
First Cabin to Hamburg.....85 | Steerage to Hamburg.....35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., on equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These steamers have every accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 9 Rose Knoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st.; or at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Oct. 26, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA via NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City,
On SATURDAY.....Sept. 14
On MONDAY.....Oct. 14
On MONDAY.....Nov. 11
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 252 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

U. S. PASSPORT AGENCY, NO. 34½ PINE-st.—Established by the Government. Passports issued at a few minutes' notice, on application at this office.

PASSPORTS PROCURED BY
A. W. KENNEDY, Notary,
No. 153 Bowery, corner Broome-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY, Oct. 7, 1861,
TRAINS WILL LEAVE NEW-YORK:
7:15 A.M. from Hunter's Point; 9 A.M. Mattano, Fulton-slip; 11 A. M., from Hunter's Point; 1 P. M., Mattano, Fulton-slip; 4 P. M., Mattano, Fulton-slip; 6 P. M., Mattano, Fulton-slip.

LEAVE FLUSHING:
6:30 A. M., to Fulton Market-slip

SUPPLIES FOR THE ARMY.

APPEAL FROM THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

Your aid is asked in accomplishing the object of the appeal below. It is known that the rebel army is largely supplied with clothing, arms, saddles, and even food and ammunition, by forced and voluntary contributions from the deluded people of the South. It is not right that the Army of the nation should be required in the least to depend upon such ill-assorted, uncertain, and hazardous supplies. But whenever it can be safely encouraged, aided, and strengthened at all, by voluntary gifts direct from the people, it is fitting and right that such gifts should be cheerfully and generously offered. It is hoped that the response to this invitation will prove that the heart of the people is with the Army in its defence of our nationality. There is not a man, woman or child who cannot do something to testify of a loyal disposition. There are thousands who are not fit to enter the field who cannot offer pecuniary aid, who yet are influenced by as patriotic an impulse as those who are in arms. A little concert of action, and moderate contributions from those who have a superfluity, will afford to such an opportunity of serving their country as truly and as effectually as if they subjected themselves to the hardships and privations and dangers of the campaign. Zeal, and skill, and success in this field of duty as truly testify of patriotism as ardor and sagacity and victory on the field of battle. It is not to be concealed that the occasion is one demanding the most earnest exertion of every patriot. Every ounce that can be added to the weight of the National forces, morally or physically, is wanted.

Respectfully, FRED. LAW. OLMSTED,
Secretary.

The Sanitary Commission is doing a work of great humanity, and of direct practical value to the nation, in this time of its trial. It is entitled to the gratitude and the confidence of the people, and I trust it will be generously supported. There is no agency through which voluntary offerings of patriotism can be more effectively made. A. LINCOLN.

WINFIELD SCOTT.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1861.

TO THE LOYAL WOMEN OF AMERICA.

TREASURY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, Oct. 1, 1861.

COUNTRYWOMEN: You are called upon to help take care of our sick and wounded soldiers and sailors.

It is true that Government undertakes their care, but all experience in every other country as well as our own shows that Government alone cannot completely provide for the humane treatment of those for whom the duty of providing, as well as possible, is acknowledged. Even at this period of the war, and with a much smaller proportion of sick and wounded than is to be expected, there is much suffering, and dear lives are daily lost because Government cannot put the right thing in the right place at the right time. No other Government has ever provided as well for its soldiers so soon after the breaking out of a war of this magnitude, and yet it remains true that there is much suffering, and that death unnecessarily occurs from the imperfectness of the Government arrangements. This is partly owing to the ignorance, partly to the indolence, and partly to the inhumanity and knavery of various agents of Government, as well as to the organic defects of the system. But humanity to the sick must, to a certain extent, be sacrificed, under Government, to the purpose of securing the utmost possible strength and efficiency to the military force.

Whatever aid is to be given from without, must still be administered systematically, and in perfect subordination to the general system of administration of the Government. To hold its agents in any degree responsible for the duties with which they are charged, Government must protect them from the interference of irresponsible persons.

Hence, an intermediate agency becomes necessary, which, without taking any of the duties of the regular agents of Government out of their hands, can, nevertheless, offer to them means of administering to the wants of the sick and wounded much beyond what could be obtained within the arbitrary limits of supply established by Government, and in strict accordance with the regulations necessary for maintaing a proper accountability to it.

The Sanitary Commission, a volunteer and unpaid bureau of the War Department of the Government, constitutes such an agency.

Under its present organization, every camp and military hospital, from the Atlantic to the Plains, is regularly visited, its wants ascertained, and whenever it is right, proper, and broadly merciful, supplied directly by the Commission to the extent of its ability. For the means of maintaining this organization, and of exercising, through it, a direct influence upon the officers and men favorably to a prudent guard against the dangers of disease to which they are subject, which is its first and principal object, the Commission is wholly dependent upon voluntary contributions to its treasury. For the means of administering to the needs of the sick and wounded, the Commission relies upon gift-offerings of their own handiwork from the loyal women of the land. It receives not one dollar from Government.

A large proportion of the gifts of the people to the Army hitherto have been wasted, or worse than wasted, because directed without knowledge or discrimination. It is only through the Commission that such gifts can reach the Army with a reasonable assurance that they will be received where they will do the most good and the least harm.

The Sanitary Commission has established its right to claim the confidence of the nation. The Secretary of War and Major-Gen. MCCLELLAN have both recently acknowledged, in the warmest terms, the advantages which have already resulted from its labors, and the discretion and skill with which they have been directed. Its advice has been freely taken, and, in several important particulars, acted upon, favorably to the health of the Army, by the Government. There has scarcely been a company of volunteers in the field with regard to which some special defect, error, or negligence, endangering health, has not been pointed out by its agents, and its removal or abatement effected. There has not been a single instance in which its services or advice, offered through all its various agencies, have been repulsed; not a single complaint has been received of its embarrassing any officer in his duty, or of its interfering with discipline in the slightest degree. Its labors have, to this time, been chiefly directed to induce precautions against a certain class of diseases which have scourged almost every modern European army, which decimated our Army in Mexico, and which, at one time, rendered nearly half of one of our Armies in the war of 1812 unfit for service. It is a ground for National gratitude that our present armies have passed through the most trying season of the year wonderfully escaping this danger. That there are grander causes for this than the labors of the Commission cannot be doubted; but that, among human agencies, a large share of credit for it should be given to those labors, it is neither arrogant nor unreasonable to assert. In this assurance, what contribution that has hitherto been made to the treasury or the store of the Commission is not received back again ten fold in value?

More than sixty thousand articles have been received by the Commission from their patriotic countrywomen. It is not known that one sent to them has failed to reach its destination, nor has one been received that cannot be accounted for. It is confidently believed that there has not been of late a single case of serious illness in the Army of the Potomac, nor wherever the organization of the Commission has been completely extended, in which some of these articles have not administered to the relief of suffering.

The experience of the Commission has so well acquainted it with the earnest desire of the women of the North to be allowed to work in the National cause, that it is deemed unnecessary to do more than announce that there is a real and immediate occasion for their best exertions, and to indicate convenient arrangements for the end in view.

It is, therefore, suggested that societies be at once formed in every neighborhood where they are not already established, and that existing societies of suitable organization, as Dorcas Societies, Sewing Societies, Reading Clubs and Sociables, devote themselves for a time to the sacred service of their country; that energetic and respectable Committees be appointed to call from house to house and store to store, to obtain contributions in materials suitable to be made up, or money for the purchase of such materials; that collections be made in churches and schools and factories and shops, for the same purpose; that contribution-boxes be placed in Post-offices, newspaper offices, railroad and telegraph offices, public houses, steamboats and ferry-boats, and in all other suitable places, labeled "For our sick and wounded;" and that all loyal women meet at such convenient times and places as may be agreed upon in each neighborhood or social circle, to work upon the materials which shall be so procured.

Every woman in the country can, at the least, knit a pair of woollen stockings, or, if not, can purchase them. In each town let there be concert on this subject, taking care that three or four sizes are provided. Fix upon a place for receiving, and a date when a package shall be transmitted, and send it as soon as possible to the most convenient of the depôts of the Commission.

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES MOST WANTED.

Blankets for single beds.

Quilts, of cheap material, about 7 feet long by 50 inches wide.

Knit Woollen Socks.

Woollen or Canton Flannel Bed-gowns, Wrappers, Undershirts and Drawers.

Small Hair and Feather Pillows and Cushions for wounded limbs.

Slippers.

Delicacies for the sick—such as farina, arrow-root, corn-starch, cocoa, condensed milk, and nicely dried fruit—can be advantageously distributed by the Commission. Jellies should be carefully prepared to avoid fermentation, and most securely packed. Many articles of clothing have been injured, in packages heretofore sent to the Commission, by the breaking of jars and bottles. Over every vessel containing jelly, strew white sugar to the depth of half an inch, and paste stout paper (not brandied) over the mouth. Jellies sent in stone bottles arrive in the best condition, and there is no difficulty in removing the contents for use. Every bottle, &c., containing jelly should be labeled. Aromatic spirits and waters; light easy chairs for convalescents; nicely made splints for wounded limbs; checker and backgammon boards, and like articles for the amusement of wounded men; books, for desultory reading, and magazines, especially if illustrated, will be useful.

All articles should be closely packed in wooden boxes, or in very strongly wrapped bales, and clearly directed. On the top of the contents of each box, under the cover, a list of what it contains should be placed; a duplicate of this list should be sent by mail. Arrangements for free transportation should be made, or freight paid in advance. (The express companies will generally convey goods for this purpose, at a reduction on the usual rates.) Packages may be directed and sent, as is most economical, from any point to any of the addresses below.—("For the U. S. Sanitary Commission:")

Office of the Woman's Central Relief Association, Cooper Union, No. 10 Third-avenue, New-York;

Care of Samuel and William Welsh, No. 218 South Delaware-avenue, Philadelphia;

Care of Dr. S. G. Howe, No. 20 Bloomfield-street, Boston;

Care of Dr. W. H. Mussey, Cincinnati;

Care of Dr. C. D. Griswold, Wheeling, Va.;

Care of F. L. Olmsted, No. 211 F street, Washington, D. C.

Acknowledgments will be made to all those who forward parcels, and a final report to the Secretary of War will be published, recording the names of all contributors, so far as they shall be known to the Commission.

HENRY W. BELLOWS, D. D., President.
Prof. A. D. BACHE, LL. D. — Prof. WOLCOTT GIBBS, M. D.
GEORGE T. STRONG. — ELISHA HARRIS, M. D.
FRED. LAW OLMSTED. — SAMUEL G. HOWE, M. D.
GEO. W. CULLUM, U. S. A. — CORNELIUS R. AGNEW, M. D.
ALEX. E. SHIRAS, U. S. A. — J. S. NEWBERRY, M. D.
ROB'T C. WOOD, M. D., U. S. A. — HORACE BINNY, JR.
WM. H. VAN BUREN, M. D. — Rt. Rev. T. M. CLARK, D. D.
Commissioners under authority of the Secretary of War.

The troops in the field need blankets. The supply in the country is exhausted. Men spring to arms faster than the mills can manufacture, and large quantities ordered from abroad have not yet arrived.

To relieve pressing necessities, contributions are invited from the surplus stores of families.

The regulation army blanket weighs five pounds, but good, sound, woollen blankets, weighing not less than four pounds, will be gladly received at the offices of the United States Quartermasters in the principal towns of the loyal States, and applied to the use of the troops.

To such as have blankets which they can spare, but cannot afford to give, the full market value of suitable blankets, delivered as above, will be paid.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General United States.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1861.

Every blanket or quilt sent to the Sanitary Commission is equivalent in value to the nation to a blanket supplied as above requested by the Quartermaster-General. The hospitals must be provided for as well as the camps.

FRED. LAW OLMSTED, Secretary.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2, 1861.

NAMES OF THE FORTIFICATIONS NEAR WASHINGTON.

The following order has been issued by Gen. MCCLELLAN:

GENERAL ORDER NO. 18.

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1861.

I. The attention of division and brigade commanders is called to the requirements of General Order No. 2, from the Head-quarters of the Division of the Potomac, of July 30, 1861, which have of late been to a certain extent disregarded. No officer or soldier can absent himself from his camp and visit Washington, except for the performance of some public duty, or for the transaction of important private business, for which purposes written permits will be given by brigade commanders. The permit will state the object of the visit. The number of passes granted at present is far too great. Brigade commanders will hereafter limit their approvals to those permits which are clearly within the restrictions of the order. Brigade commanders will observe that they can only give passes to the troops, or to other persons connected with the Army. They are prohibited giving passes to citizens having no connection with the troops.

II. The publication of orders is neglected in certain portions of this Army. It is directed that henceforth every general order be read at the head of each regiment. Division and brigade commanders will see that the printed orders sent to them are distributed without delay. Care will be also taken at division and brigade head-quarters to furnish copies of special orders, received from these or other superior head-quarters, to the individuals concerned, through their immediate commanders, as soon as practicable. Orders for any body of troops will be addressed to the commander, and will be opened and executed by the commander present, and published or distributed by him when necessary.

III. Division and brigade commanders will report weekly, through the chief ordnance officer, at these head-quarters, the amount of ammunition on hand in their commands and the amount in the cartridge-boxes of the troops.

IV. The light batteries assigned to each division of this Army will be commanded by the senior battery officer present with them, who will report directly to the division commander. The divisional batteries will not be assigned to brigades, except for temporary service.

V. The armament of the field batteries having been fixed by the Chief of Artillery, will not be altered, even in the slightest respect, except by his permission and order.

VI. The commander of every field battery will send to the office of the Chief of Artillery, on the 1st and 15th of each month, a return of his battery, of the same form as usual.

VII. Whenever a field battery is engaged with the enemy, a full report of the same in writing will be made, with as little delay as possible, by the battery commander to the Chief of Artillery, stating in detail, besides the ordinary matters of such reports, the loss or damage of material as well as *personnel*.

VIII. All requisitions for ordnance and ordnance stores for the field batteries will be made direct to the Chief of Artillery.

IX. Hereafter all subsistence stores condemned by a board of survey, or by other competent authority with this command, will be turned into the principal dépôt of supplies nearest the point of such condemned stores, to be disposed of by the dépôt commissary, according to army regulations and orders on the subject. A copy of the proceedings of the Board of Survey, or inspection report, will be furnished to the commissary receiving the condemned stores.

X. Payments for the rations saved by companies, as directed in General Orders, No. 82, Sept. 23, 1861, from the War Department, will be made only by the officers or agents in charge of the principal subsistence dépôts within this command.

XI. The works in the vicinity of Washington are named as follows:

The work south of Hunting Creek, "Fort Lyon."
That on Shuter's Hill, "Fort Ellsworth."
That to the left of the Seminary, "Fort Worth."
That in front of BLENKER'S Brigade, "Fort Blenker."
That in front of LEE'S house, "Fort Ward."
That near the mouth of Four-Mile Creek, "Fort Scott."
That on Richardson's Hill, "Fort Richardson."
That now known as Fort Albany, "Fort Albany."
That near the end of Long Bridge, "Fort Runyon."
The work next on the right of Fort Albany, "Fort Craig."
The work next on the right of Fort Craig, "Fort Tillinghast."
The work next on the right of Fort Tillinghast, "Fort Ramsay."
The work next on the right of Fort Ramsay, "Fort Woodbury."
That next on the right of Fort Woodbury, "Fort De Kalb."
The work in rear of Fort Corcoran, and near the canal, "Fort Haggerty."
That now known as Fort Corcoran, "Fort Corcoran."
That to the north of Fort Corcoran, "Fort Bennett."
That south of Chain Bridge, on the height, "Fort Ethan Allen."
That near the Chain Bridge, on the Leesburgh road, "Fort Marcy."
That on the cliff north of the Chain Bridge, "Battery Martin Scott."
That on the height, near the reservoir, "Battery Vermont."
That near Georgetown, "Battery Cameron."
That on the left of Tenallytown, "Fort Gaines."
That at Tenallytown, "Fort Pennsylvania."
That at Emory's Chapel, "Fort Massachusetts."
That near the camp of the Second Rhode Island Regiment, "Fort Slocum."
That on Prospect Hill, near Bladensburgh, "Fort Lincoln."
That next on the left of Fort Lincoln, "Fort Saratoga."
That next on the left of Fort Saratoga, "Fort Bunker Hill."
That on the right of Gen. SICKLE'S camp, "Fort Stanton."
That on the right of Fort Stanton, "Fort Carroll."
That on the left towards Bladensburgh, "Fort Greble."

By command of Major-Gen. MCCLELLAN.
S. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant-General.
RICHARD B. IRWIN, Aid-de-Camp.

ARMS FOR THE REBELS LOADING AT HAVANA.

The brig *Lucy Darling* arrived this morning from Havana. She reports that the schooner *Gilda*, formerly a St. Mary's (Ga.) pilot boat, but now under British colors; the schooner *W. H. Thoone*, Capt. PENDLETON, also under British colors, and the schooner *Red Fox*, formerly of New-Orleans, but now under Mexican colors, were all loading at Havana when she left, the former with lead and muskets, and the two latter with ammunition. All were bound to New-Orleans.

A PRIZE.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 5.

The prize schooner *Julia*, of St. John, has arrived here in charge of Acting Master ODEORNE, of the gun-boat *Cambridge*, from Hatteras Inlet.

A PRIZE PURCHASED BY GOVERNMENT.

The prize schooner *Sharp*, lying at the Union Store Dock, Brooklyn, was at noon on Saturday sold by public auction, for $2,600, and purchased by Mr. ELDER, for the Government.

MORE PRISONERS RELEASED.

Two more Fort Lafayette prisoners were released yesterday by orders from Washington, they having taken the oath of allegiance administered by U. S. Marshal MURRAY. Their names are GEORGE MILES, of Richmond, Va., confined Aug. 23 for treason, and HENRY A. REEVES, Editor of the Greenport (L. I.) *Watchman*, arrested for publishing secession articles.

MORE PRIVATEERS.

The bark *John Benson*, Capt. JOHNSON, from Ponce, P. R., twelve days, with sugar and molasses, to Sturges & Co., arrived yesterday. She reports that, on Sept. 3, (outward passage,) lat. 31 13, lon. 65 15, she made a black schooner, apparently under easy sail, which hoisted the American ensign. Upon ascertaining that no notice was taken of them, she made all sail and gave chase, which she kept up for a day and night; but as the *John Benson* outsailed her, she gave up the chase. The schooner carried a heavy gun on her forecastle. On Sept. 29, lat. 32 24, lon. 70 30, was chased for one hour by a fine-looking brig, but outsailed her.

THE PIRATE SUMTER.

The brig *Cronstadt*, which arrived at Gloucester on Friday from Surinam, reports that on the 15th ult. saw the United States ship *Powhatan*, bound to windward in pursuit of the *Sumter*, and was informed by the Dutch pilot who boarded her that she had sent Government dispatches by the brig *Cayenne*, now due at this port.

KENTUCKY.

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. MAGOFFIN.

Whereas, the following act, to wit:

An act to raise volunteer forces to repel the invasion of the State and for other purposes.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky*, That, as the soil of the State of Kentucky has been invaded by armed forces, acting under the authority of the so-called Confederate States; therefore, for the purpose of repelling said invasion, the Governor of the State of Kentucky is hereby directed to issue his proclamation forthwith, calling out not less than forty thousand soldiers, residents and citizens of Kentucky, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, to be mustered into the service of this Commonwealth for any term of service not less than twelve months nor more than three years from the time they were mustered into service, unless sooner discharged.

SEC. 2. That the Governor be, and he is hereby, authorized, in order to raise said force, to accept of the services of any volunteer companies who shall, within three months from the date of his proclamation, tender their services; and he shall commission for that purpose all officers duly elected by the companies aforesaid, necessary and proper for the command of such volunteers.

SEC. 3. That all volunteer officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, whose service may be tendered and accepted under the provisions of this act, shall be mustered into service at such places of rendezvous in the Congressional District in which they volunteer as the General in the field shall appoint by his orders; and when so mustered into service, shall be then and there entitled to receive in advance one month's pay, to be taken and considered as part of their pay.

SEC. 4. That the forces to be raised and organized as provided for by this act, shall, when mustered into service, be under the command of the General commanding the State forces in the field.

SEC. 5. That the Governor be also authorized to accept the services of fifteen hundred men, in addition to the forty thousand men provided for by this act, one thousand to be used as sharpshooters and scouts, and five hundred to be used as horsemen and scouts, they furnishing their own horses: *Provided*, That no person shall be accepted in this arm of the service unless his skill and capacity have been tested by the General in command, or such officer as he may detail for that purpose: *And provided also*, That such persons shall receive five dollars per month of extra pay.

SEC. 6. That each horseman, for the services of his horse, shall receive $5 per month; and in case his horse is killed by the enemy, he shall be paid the value of the horse, not exceeding $150.

SEC. 7. That the commander in the field may organize individuals who tender themselves into companies, and such companies as may tender themselves into squadrons, battalions and regiments, and permit them to elect their officers, who shall—when so elected—be commissioned by the Governor, on the certificate of the General commanding.

SEC. 8. That the Governor is authorized to accept the services of squadrons, battalions and regiments, when tendered as such, and commission the officers elected by the squadrons, battalions and regiments so organized; the election of officers by any company, battalion, squadron or regiment shall be superintended and conducted by any justice of the peace, or Judge of the County Court, who may be called on for that purpose; and such Justice or Judge shall certify to the Military Board the names of the officers elected, and thereupon said Board, if they approve the proceedings, shall certify to the Governor the names of the officers elected, and what office they have been respectively elected to fill, who shall issue commissions in conformity to such certificate.

SEC. 9. That the Commanding General shall be entitled to appoint and employ such staff officers, and with such rank, as the Inspector-General is empowered to appoint by the 14th section of the 3d article of the act entitled "An act for the better organization of the Kentucky Militia," approved March 5, 1860; and he shall have the authority conferred on said Inspector-General be the 10th, 11th and 12th sections of said act.

SEC. 10. The troops raised under this act shall be organized into squadrons, battalions, regiments, brigades and divisions, and have the same number of officers for each squadron, battalion, regiment, brigade and division, as are allowed in the Army of the United States, and shall receive the same pay and rations as are allowed the troops of the United States of the same rank and grade. When brigades and divisions are formed out of the troops so raised, they shall be officered according to existing laws.

SEC. 11. This act to be of force from its passage.

Has this day been passed by both Houses of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the Governor's objections thereto to the contrary notwithstanding, and is therefore the law of the land. Now, therefore, I do hereby issue this my proclamation, commanding all officers and citizens of this State to render obedience to all the requirements of said above recited act.

In testimony whereof, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the State to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 30th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1861, and in the Seventieth year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor, B. MAGOFFIN.
THOS. B. MONROE, Jr., Secretary of State.
By JAS. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

ORGANIZATION OF THE FORCES AT PADUCAH.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

PADUCAH, KY., Sept. 30, 1861.

Since my last, the forces here have been divided into brigades and assigned to Brigadiers E. A. PAINE, of the Illinois Ninth, and LEWIS WALLACE, of the Indiana Eleventh. To the latter has been assigned the Eleventh and Twenty-third Indiana and Eighth Missouri, with SMITH'S company of Chicago Light Artillery, and the two half companies of U. S. Cavalry that are now here. To the former has been assigned the Ninth, Twelfth, Fortieth and Forty-first Illinois, BUELL'S battery and THEILEMANN'S company of Cavalry. To-day, the Forty-first Illinois and Eighth Missouri changed camping grounds, so as to bring these two regiments nearer to the other regiments of their respective brigades. The Forty-first were encamped in a grove immediately on the bank of the Ohio, in the upper part of the city, and adjoining one of the most beautiful private residences in the city, which was occupied by Gen. PUGH and staff as their head-quarters, and under the shade and on the green sward of its beautiful yard the hospital tents were spread, in a place so charming that the looks of it in a warm day ought to make a sick man well.

Following a line that describes the arc of a circle cutting the dépôt and ending at the camp of the Twelfth Illinois, on the bank of the river just below the town, you come first to the Indiana Twenty-third, Col. SANDERSON, the Eleventh Indiana, Lieut.-Col. MCGINNIS, the Ninth Illinois, Lieut.-Col. MERSEY, occupying the dépôt and surrounding buildings; then the Illinois Fortieth, Col. HICKS; then the Missouri Eighth, Col. SMITH, and then the Illinois Twelfth, Col. MCARTHUR. By the charge between the Forty-first Illinois and the Missouri Eighth, Gen. PAINE'S Brigade stretches from the dépôt to the river, inclosing the town on the west and northwest, and Gen. WALLACE'S Brigade incloses the town on the southwest.

The fortifications when complete will not only command all the roads that approach the town, but will also with their guns sweep the entire surface of the country immediately surrounding the place. There is no doubt but the enemy greatly desire the possession of the place, and will certainly attempt it unless our forces are greatly augmented, or they are so threatened where they are as to fear to move in this direction. With a force sufficiently strong at Bird's Point, Norfolk, &c., they can be deterred from making any demonstration in this direction, for if they evacuate Columbia, or leave it weakly garrisoned, and move upon Paducah, a force can be thrown in their rear, and thus completely cut them off from their supplies and from the opportunity, in case of disaster, to retreat; and if we could only get them once hemmed in in this part of the State and cut off, Memphis must then fall an easy prey to our victorious forces.

RECRUITING IN CANADA.

The Toronto *Leader* is greatly distressed at the efforts of Col. RANKIN, a member of the Provincial Parliament, to raise a company of lancers in Canada. It says:

"Any hope that exists of forming the Rankin Lancers, is dependent upon the ability to cajole Canadians into the Federal service. That Mr. RANKIN himself attempted to enlist in Canada, is susceptible of proof. Whilst in the Province, subsequent to his return from Washington, he offered commissions to individuals resident here—assigning one of the best at his disposal to a person who, if we mistake not, some months ago tendered his services to the Southern Confederacy, and who was indirectly associated with Mr. AMBROSE W. THOMPSON, of Cahriqui notoriety, in an effort that was made to purchase steamers at Quebec for service in the Confederate Navy. In other instances, Mr. RANKIN personally sought to induce those whom he addressed to join the Federal Army—violating the law against foreign enlistments, and subjecting himself to penalties which, if opportunity occur, should be rigorously enforced. Of the main fact, we repeat, there is no room for doubt; and though Mr. RANKIN, by absence from the Province, may escape the legal penalties he has incurred, at least merited opprobrium may be publicly attached to his name by depriving him of the position he holds in the provincial militia, and, at no remote period, by expelling him from the Provincial Parliament.

Mr. RANKIN'S emissaries, being agents of the Federal Government, are now prosecuting the work which himself commenced. Our Hamilton correspondent has furnished a copy of the placard which has been circulated in that city; and duplicates have been sent to us, taken from the street-walls in St. Catharine's and other places in Western Canada. Its purport is unmistakable. And 'active young men' who go to Detroit in search of 'good wages, good board, and clothing,' undeniably go as recruits to serve in an American regiment. This process of placarding cannot be carried on without agents; and these agents are, to all intents and purposes, liable to prosecution. We are warranted in asking why the resident Crown prosecutors have so long witnessed in silence these gross violations of the law. We have a right to demand, not only that future efforts of the same kind shall be prevented, but that some account shall be given of the offences already perpetrated."

INDIANA.

A STIRRING CALL TO ARMS BY GOV. MORTON.

In the progress of events, this wicked and unnatural rebellion, having for its object the overthrow of our Government, and the subversion of our institutions, has extended into our neighboring State of Kentucky. On several occasions within the last few months, the people of Kentucky, by overwhelming majorities, have declared their loyalty to the Union, and their determination to adhere to the Constitution. There is, however, within her border a desperate and factious minority, who are determined, at all hazards, to plunge the State into revolution, and all the horrors of civil war.

To this end they have inaugurated a reign of terror, and, throwing off all restraints of law, proclaim a war of destruction and desolation against the lives and property of all loyal and Union-loving citizens.

In this atrocious attempt to coerce a loyal State into rebellion, they are aided by large bodies of armed men from Tennessee and other seceding States. These rebel troops have entered the State from the southeast, through the Cumberland Gap, from the southwest, occupying Columbus and other points, but chiefly from the direction of Nashville toward Louisville, seizing and holding the Nashville and Louisville Railroad up to within forty miles of Louisville. A glance at the map will show the immense importance of their position, and the advantages they have gained. From their camps south of Louisville they can communicate by railroad with every seceding State but two, and can thus transport to their aid, in a few hours, men and munitions of war from every part of the South. It is the determination of the invaders and conspirators to subjugate the loyal people of Kentucky, and seize for plunder and vengeance the wealthy and populous cities on the border of Ohio and Indiana.

It should require no argument or appeal now to arouse the people of Indiana to put forth all their strength. When our State was in her infancy, the brave men of Kentucky came to the rescue of our people from the scalping-knife of the savage, and their blood is mingled with our soil on many a field. And shall we not stand by Kentucky now, in this her hour of peril? Not to do so were base ingratitude and criminal folly. We can best defend Indiana by repelling the invader from Kentucky, and carrying the war thence to the heart of the rebellious States.

Indiana has already done as well as any other loyal State, and better than many. Her troops are to be found in every camp, from the Potomac to the Missouri, and wherever their valor has been put to the test, they have been found equal to the occasion. But because other States have not done their whole duty, it would be worse than madness for us to refuse to do even more than ours to crush out this rebellion, and bring about the speedy restoration of the Union, and peace with all its blessings. We have done much, but we can do more, and the sooner it is done, the quicker the conflict will be ended. There is no curse like that of a lingering war. If, with the immense superiority in wealth, population and resources of the loyal States, their power was promptly exerted in anything like an equal ratio with the efforts made in the seceding States, this rebellion would be speedily extinguished. Let Indiana set the glorious example of doing her whole duty, and show to the world how much can be accomplished by the brave and loyal people of a single State.

To this we are prompted by every consideration of hope, interest, and affection. All that we are, all that we hope to be, is in issue. Our cause is the holiest for which arms were ever taken, involving as it does the existence of our Government, and all that is valuable and dear to a free people.

If other considerations are required than those of duty and devotion to our cause, they may be found in the fact that the war has reached our own borders, and that if the energy and insolence of the rebels are not promptly met and punished, our own soil is not secure from pollution by an army of traitors.

I, therefore, call upon all men capable of bearing arms, and who can leave their homes, to cast aside their ordinary pursuits, and enroll themselves in the ranks of the army. Let the farmer leave his plow, the merchant his store, the mechanic his workshop, the banker his exchange, and the professional man his office, and devote themselves to their country, and by enrolling themselves either in the service of the General Government or under the military law of the State, be prepared to defend their country and their homes. Every man in the State capable of bearing arms should be in the service of the General Government or the State. Let personal ease and private interests submit to the overruling necessities of the hour, and let us show to the world, by the sacrifices we are willing to make in person and property, that we are worthy of our sires, and deserve to retain the inheritance they have bequeathed to us.

Upon those who remain at home I would urge the solemn duty of making provision for the families of those who have or may hereafter enter the Army. The soldier in the field should have the sweet assurance that his wife and children, and all who are dependent upon his labor for a living, will be provided with sufficient food and clothing. Such an assurance would nerve his arm in the hour of battle, and enable him to bear with cheerfulness the hardships and privations of a soldier's life. It would be a lasting disgrace to our people if the family of any soldier should want for bread or raiment while our country is full to overflowing with all the necessaries of life.

In a time like this, we should give freely of our substance for the relief of those whose husbands, fathers and brothers are periling their lives in battle.

I therefore earnestly recommend that every town, township and neighborhood take efficient and systematic steps for the accomplishment of this purpose.

O. P. MORTON, Governor of Indiana.

Oct. 2, 1861.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN IN MASSACHUSETTS.

LETTER FROM THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

BOSTON, Oct. 3, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: Your favor of Sept. 20th was duly received, conveying to me, officially, the information that, at the Democratic State Convention, held at Worcester on the 18th ult., I was unanimously placed in nomination for the office of Lieutenant Governor of this Commonwealth.

An answer to your letter has been purposely delayed, in deference to opinions so freely expressed by the Press and the public, that a union of all parties should be had at the ensuing State election. Sharing myself in this feeling in a large degree, I was willing—nay, anxious—to aid in accomplishing this desirable result, should any practicable plan have been presented which would have afforded reasonable ground to suppose that it would or could be effected. I must confess, however, I was not sanguine in my anticipations that the dominant party in this State would accede to any plan as suggested. They felt that they were numerically strong; that all of the power and patronage of the State and Nation was in their hands, and that there were no considerations of patriotism which should induce them to relinquish their official stations. Therefore, from the first I have not believed them sincere in their no-party proclamations. That there are large numbers in this State who gave to the Republican ticket their votes who would gladly ignore party in this crisis, is undoubtedly true, but they were not sufficiently numerous to overthrow the present Executive in the way proposed. It was not so much opposition to Gov. ANDREW personally, as it was to the extreme doctrines he entertains, that made it desirable for a change. And if a change could not be had by a voluntary act on his part, there was nothing to be gained by other parties in ignoring their party and principles in order to give a universal indorsement to men and principles which are believed to be hostile to the best interests of the country. Subsequent events have proved that the advocates of no-party meant an entire annihilation of all parties except the Republican, and a surrender to the party now in power in this State. A proposition so dogmatical and narrow, could not be tolerated for a moment.

The Republican Convention having met and made nominations of a partisan character—and having rejected the only well-known Democrat whose name was offered to their Convention—and that, too, for a subordinate position—upon the ground that he was not sufficiently Anti-Slavery, as it would appear by the speeches made—is a direct contradiction of their professions of no-party. There is, therefore, but one course left for loyal and true men to pursue, which is, to meet these gentlemen at the polls, and leave it for the people to say whom they will have for public servants. The Democratic Party is a unit to sustain the President in his efforts to restore peace to the country, and to put down rebellion. It is also a unit against any and all attempts of the extreme men at the North, to make this a war for emancipation, or to defraud the people of their property, or to subjugate them to the dominion of an Anti-Slavery oligarchy. That such an oligarchy would no more regard the Constitution, and the rights of the white man, if they should obtain absolute power—than that extended to the Union men at the South by the leaders of the rebellion there—is believed by many. The *habeas corpus*, the trial by jury, freedom of speech and of the Press, civil and religious liberty, were secured to the people by the blood of the Revolution, and should not be sacrificed upon the altar of wild fanaticism, or under the plea of patriotism and love of country, when such are not the object they have in view. For these reasons I shall accept the position assigned me by the Convention with thanks for the honor conferred; being willing in the future, as in the past, to share the fortunes of that patriotic party which has always been loyal to the Constitution and the Union, and by its power successfully resisted in days past the tide of rebellion when it reared its head against a Government founded for the benefit of freemen.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. C. BAILEY.

To Hon. MOSES BATES, President of the Democratic State Convention.

A UNION MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA.

An immense Union Meeting was held in Philadelphia on the evening of Oct. 4. Among the letters read were the following:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28, 1861.

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of your favor of yesterday, inviting me, on behalf of the citizens of the Union Convention of Philadelphia, to attend and deliver an address before the loyal people of that city, on Thursday, the 3d of October.

I beg you to be assured that I am most grateful for the honor of this invitation, and for the confidence in my patriotism which it implies, but my engagements here, in view of the present critical condition of affairs in Kentucky, will deny me the pleasure of accepting it.

I need scarcely add that the faith of the Convention, as announced in the first article of the declaration inclosed me, is truly national, and has the sanction of every conviction of my mind and every pulsation of my heart. If we can only succeed in bearing this creed before us in our advance, as the Israelites bore the ark, we shall as certainly triumph as that twenty-two millions, the population of the States now loyal, exceed six millions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. HOLT.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1, 1861.

CHARLES GIBBONS, ESQ.—*Dear Sir*: I am not at liberty to accept your kind invitation, which I now acknowledge.

My presence here is entirely incidental to the organization of my command, and I return at once to share the fortunes of the gallant young men entrusted to my leadership.

I feel less regret, however, at this constrained absence from your meeting, since, in my judgment, the time for debate and counsel has well nigh passed. The crisis demands armed and instantaneous action; the gleaming blade and the manly blow to-day constitute the religion of eloquence, and wisdom and valor unite in the warrior clamor which urges the advance.

Nor would it become us to deny the exigency of the moment. A traitorous and incursive foe not only assails our frontier, but beleaguers the Capital. The stars kindled by our fathers are dimmed in the firmament of renown, to blaze no more till our Armies, resistless in numbers, in appointments, and in discipline, shall bear them, with unswerving hand, to the confines of the Republic.

I am sure, Sir, from the spirit of the resolutions which you have submitted to me, that the determination which you manifest to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution over the whole Union is prompted by no desire for subjugation. We do not propose submission to tyrannical edicts, but obedience to established constitutional Government. When the objects of this great armament shall have been accomplished, no innocent man shall have been denied any right guaranteed by the Constitution which our fathers framed. And as before the rebellion no man could justly complain that he was deprived of life, liberty, or estate, so, when its last spark shall have been extinguished, no honest man shall complain of the forfeiture of any right which the good citizen of any portion of the Confederacy has ever enjoyed.

It is this justness and moderation which we will alike maintain through disaster and victory, that renders this contest holy. For this cause prayers arise from lips of grace around unnumbered altars, and for this cause it is that we can appeal reverently to the Most High in the stormiest shock of battle.

When great Armies are in the field, and the operations of war are conducted upon a theatre so vast as that now shaken by its tread, none may venture to its termination; but it is impossible to observe and predict the precise nature of its events, or the exact moment of magnitude of our preparations and the spirit of our people, without a calm consciousness of ultimate triumph.

Happy, indeed, will that day be, when the ensign of the Republic shall again serenely float over all its territory; when the arts of peace shall resume their wonted supremacy, and the nation, kindled into a more heroic spirit by trial and danger, shall justify and reëstablish the faith of all good men in the capacity of the people for self-government.

With great respect, gratefully yours,
E. D. BAKER.

POSITION OF HON. REVERDY JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 23, 1861.

To the Editors of the Baltimore American:

GENTLEMEN: I regret to learn that some of our Union friends are doubting my acceptance of the nomination to the House of Delegates for Baltimore County, with which their Union Convention recently honored me.

I never for a moment hesitated acceptance. It is true that the trust, should the people of the county confer it, would involve much inconvenience and sacrifice; but